

Fiscal Facts

A Legislator's
Handbook of
Facts, Figures
and Trends

September
2001

A Publication of Idaho Legislative Services Office
Budget and Policy Analysis

Introduction



Idaho Fiscal Facts is a pocket reference guide designed to provide legislators with convenient access to facts, figures and trends in Idaho's state budget, as well as selected information on state government programs, taxes, demographics, and state rankings.

Though not a comprehensive fiscal report, **Idaho Fiscal Facts** will answer many frequently asked questions, in a format that is more accessible than would be found in a comprehensive fiscal publication. Idaho Fiscal Facts has been published annually since 1995.

The organization of **Idaho Fiscal Facts** is somewhat different this year. It is now organized into three major sections, which are color coded at the top of each page for easy reader reference. These sections are as follows:

- The **State Facts & Demographics** section includes more general information of statewide interest.
- The **Revenue & Expenditures** section includes statewide information on issues of taxation in Idaho, and how tax funds are distributed and spent.
- The **Functional Areas** section includes more detailed information on specific state agencies, programs, and trends. Each functional area is individually color coded at the top of each page, for easy reference.

Please contact us with questions and comments you may have about this publication or any other fiscal matter.



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Glossary of Terms

- ☞ **Fiscal Year:** The accounting year used by the state which runs from July 1 of a given year through June 30 of the following year. For example, FY 2002 begins July 1, 2001 and ends June 30, 2002.
- ☞ **Appropriation:** 1. Annual fixed budgets that state officers, departments and institutions may not exceed. 2. That portion of the total state budget allocated by the Legislature to a state agency or program for one fiscal year. The Idaho Constitution gives the Legislature plenary (complete) power to make appropriations. The executive branch can not make or alter appropriations. However, the Board of Examiners (Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General) has limited powers to change agency spending authority subject to strict limitations and legislative review.
- ☞ **Classification of Funds:** Hundreds of funds used by state government in the accounting process are condensed into three general categories for budgeting purposes.
 1. **General:** The state's primary source of revenue. In round numbers, one-half of the General Fund comes from the personal income tax, one-third from the sales tax, and one-tenth from the corporate income tax. The remainder comes from taxes on alcohol and tobacco and a variety of other taxes and certain licenses and fees not specifically appropriated to any other fund. General tax revenues are used to finance the operations of state government, such as education and prisons, that do not have their own dedicated source of revenue.
 2. **Dedicated:** Represents revenue received from a specified source or sources, and disbursed for a specific function of government as required by law. For example, the Department of Fish & Game receives no General Fund money. Instead, the revenue generated by the sale of fishing and hunting licenses and tags is dedicated exclusively to paying for the department's fish and wildlife management activities.
 3. **Federal:** Identifies moneys from the federal government for specified state administered services.
- ☞ **Annual Percent Change:** The rate at which the 1992 appropriation would have to change on an annual basis to reach the 2002 appropriation.
- ☞ **Total Percent Change:** The quantity of the 2002 appropriation minus the 1992 appropriation divided by the 1992 appropriation.

State Facts & Demographics

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State Facts & Demographics

Idaho Facts

GEOGRAPHY

Total Area	82,747 square miles (13th largest state)
Water Area	770 square miles
Number of Lakes	More than 2,000
Miles of Rivers	82,747 miles
Miles of Whitewater	3,250 miles

Measured Extremes:

◆ Length	164 miles at shortest point 479 miles at longest point
◆ Width	45 miles at narrowest point 305 miles at widest point
◆ Highest Elevation	12,662 feet, Mt. Borah in Custer County
◆ Lowest Elevation	770 feet, Snake River at Lewiston
◆ % of Federally Owned Land	63.7%
◆ % of State Owned Land	5.1%

Number of Cities	201 Incorporated Cities
------------------	-------------------------

Largest	Boise, Ada County, population 185,787
Smallest	Warm River, Fremont County, population 10
Number of Counties	44
Largest	Ada, population 300,904
Smallest	Camas, population 991

STATE SYMBOLS

Bird	Mountain Bluebird
Fish	Cutthroat Trout
Flower	Syringa
Folk Dance	Square Dance
Fossil	Hagerman Horse
Fruit	Huckleberry
Gem	Star Garnet
Horse	Appaloosa
Insect	Monarch Butterfly
Motto	Esto Perpetua ("Let it be perpetual")
Nickname	The Gem State
Song	"Here We Have Idaho"
Tree	White Pine

Highlights in Idaho History

- 1805/06** Lewis & Clark explore Idaho on their journey from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1810** Fur trading era begins with the establishment of trading posts near Bonner's Ferry and St. Anthony.
- 1848** Oregon Territory (including Idaho) established.
- 1859** Oregon becomes a state. Idaho is now part of Washington Territory.
- 1860** Mining era begins with discovery of gold at Orofino.
- 1863** Idaho Territory is established with its capital at Lewiston.
- 1865** Territorial capital is moved to Boise.
- 1877** Nez Perce Indian War fought throughout summer. Chief Joseph surrenders near Canadian border.
- 1889** University of Idaho established in Moscow.
- 1890** Idaho becomes the 43rd state on July 3rd.
- 1894** Congress passes Carey Act, opening the Snake River Valley to irrigation and farming.
- 1899** Gov. Steunenberg calls in federal troops to suppress riots in the Coeur d'Alene mining district.
- 1905** Construction of new capitol building begins.
Fmr. Gov. Steunenberg assassinated in Caldwell.
- 1914** Moses Alexander is elected - the first Jewish governor in U.S. history.
- 1931** State income tax adopted.
- 1935** Sales Tax passed by Legislature, but rejected by voters.
Pea picker rebellion leads to martial law in Teton County.
- 1955** Arco becomes the first city in the world to be lit by atomic power.
- 1965** Sales Tax established at 3% rate.
- 1969** Annual legislative sessions begin.
- 1989** State lottery established.
- 2001** Legislature passes first permanent income tax rate cuts in 30 years.

State Facts & Demographics

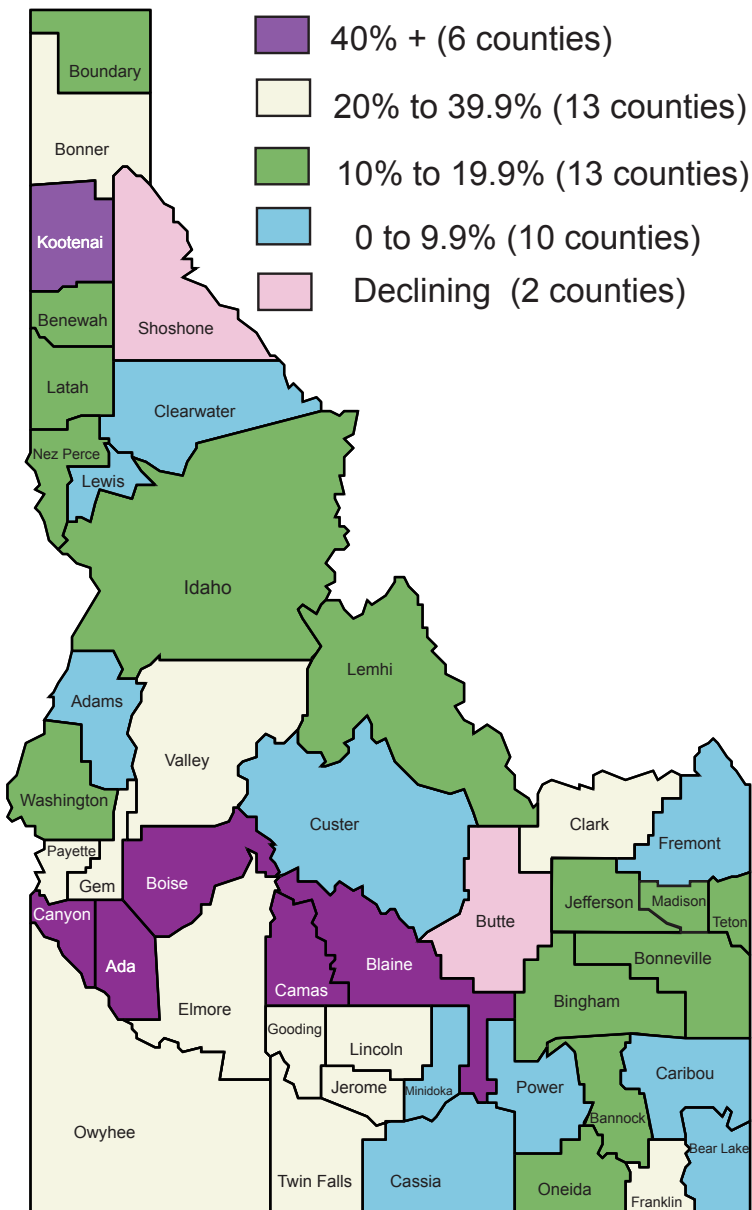
County Populations

	<u>April 1990</u>	<u>April 2000</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
Ada	205,775	300,904	95,129	46.2%
Adams	3,254	3,476	222	6.8%
Bannock	66,026	75,565	9,539	14.4%
Bear Lake	6,084	6,411	327	5.4%
Benewah	7,937	9,171	1,234	15.5%
Bingham	37,583	41,735	4,152	11.0%
Blaine	13,552	18,991	5,439	40.1%
Boise	3,509	6,670	3,161	90.1%
Bonner	26,622	36,835	10,213	38.4%
Bonneville	72,207	82,522	10,315	14.3%
Boundary	8,332	9,871	1,539	18.5%
Butte	2,918	2,899	-19	-0.7%
Camas	727	991	264	36.3%
Canyon	90,076	131,441	41,365	45.9%
Caribou	6,963	7,304	341	4.9%
Cassia	19,532	21,416	1,884	9.6%
Clark	762	1,022	260	34.1%
Clearwater	8,505	8,930	425	5.0%
Custer	4,133	4,342	209	5.1%
Elmore	21,205	29,130	7,925	37.4%
Franklin	9,232	11,329	2,097	22.7%
Fremont	10,937	11,819	882	8.1%
Gem	11,844	15,181	3,337	28.2%
Gooding	11,633	14,155	2,522	21.7%
Idaho	13,783	15,511	1,728	12.5%
Jefferson	16,543	19,155	2,612	15.8%
Jerome	15,138	18,342	3,204	21.2%
Kootenai	69,795	108,685	38,890	55.7%
Latah	30,617	34,935	4,318	14.1%
Lemhi	6,899	7,806	907	13.1%
Lewis	3,516	3,747	231	6.6%
Lincoln	3,308	4,044	736	22.2%
Madison	23,674	27,467	3,793	16.0%
Minidoka	19,361	20,174	813	4.2%
Nez Perce	33,754	37,410	3,656	10.8%
Oneida	3,492	4,125	633	18.1%
Owyhee	8,392	10,644	2,252	26.8%
Payette	16,434	20,578	4,144	25.2%
Power	7,086	7,538	452	6.4%
Shoshone	13,931	13,771	-160	-1.1%
Teton	3,439	5,999	2,560	74.4%
Twin Falls	53,580	64,284	10,704	20.0%
Valley	6,109	7,651	1,542	25.2%
Washington	8,550	9,977	1,427	16.7%
State	1,006,749	1,293,953	287,204	28.5%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

State Facts & Demographics

Percent Change in Population: 1990-2000



Source: US Bureau of the Census, March 2001

Idaho's 20 Largest Cities

Population Rank	City	April 1990	April 2000	Change	%Change
1	Boise	126,685	185,787	59,102	46.7%
2	Nampa	28,365	51,867	23,502	82.9%
3	Pocatello	46,117	51,466	5,349	11.6%
4	Idaho Falls	43,973	50,730	6,757	15.4%
5	Meridian	9,596	34,919	25,323	263.9%
6	Coeur d' Alene	24,561	34,514	9,953	40.5%
7	Twin Falls	27,634	34,469	6,835	24.7%
8	Lewiston	28,082	30,904	2,822	10.0%
9	Caldwell	18,586	25,967	7,381	39.7%
10	Moscow	18,398	21,291	2,893	15.7%
11	Rexburg	14,298	17,257	2,959	20.7%
12	Post Falls	7,349	17,247	9,898	134.7%
13	Mountain Home	7,913	11,143	3,230	40.8%
14	Eagle	3,327	11,085	7,758	233.2%
15	Garden City	6,369	10,624	4,255	66.8%
16	Blackfoot	9,646	10,419	773	8.0%
17	Chubbuck	7,794	9,700	1,906	24.5%
18	Burley	8,702	9,316	614	7.1%
19	Hayden	4,888	9,159	4,271	87.4%
20	Jerome	6,529	7,780	1,251	19.2%

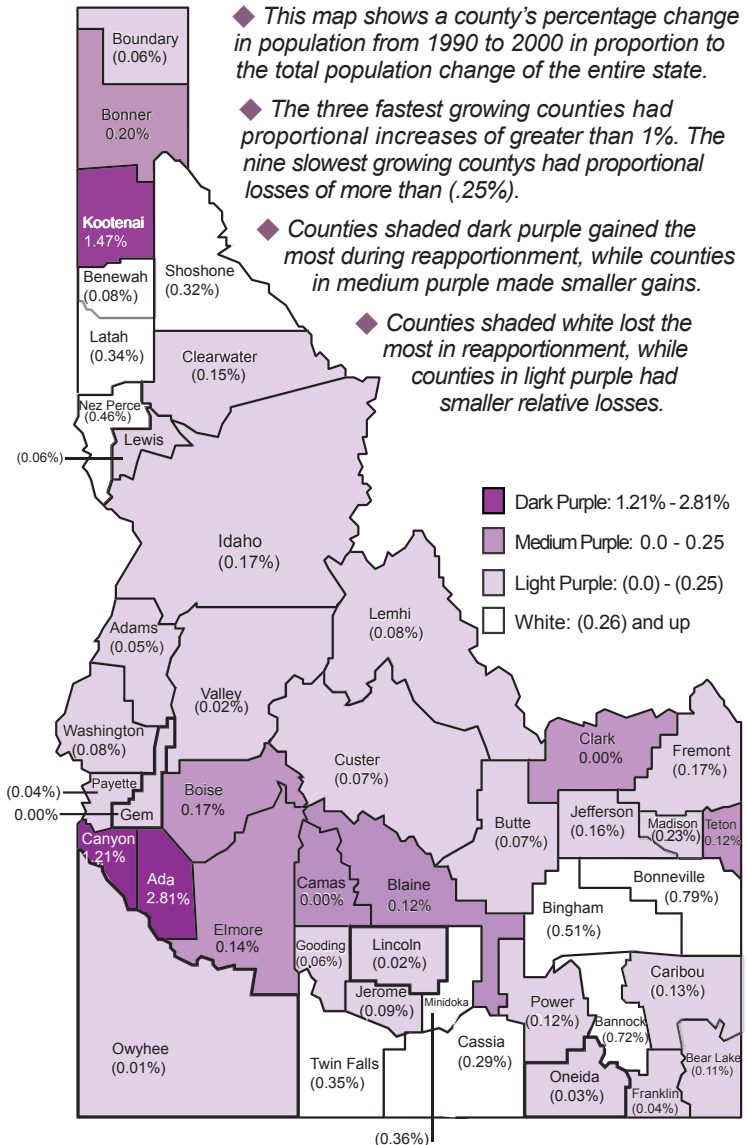
2000 Census Highlights

Idaho Race & Ethnicity	1990	2000	Change	%Change
White	950,451	1,177,304	226,853	23.9%
Black	3,370	5,456	2,086	61.9%
Am Indian / AK Native	13,780	17,645	3,865	28.0%
Asian	8,492	11,889	3,397	40.0%
Pacific Islander	873	1,308	435	49.8%
Hispanic	52,927	101,690	48,763	92.1%
Northwest Population	1990	2000	Change	%Change
Idaho	1,006,749	1,293,953	287,204	28.5%
Montana	799,065	902,195	103,130	12.9%
Nevada	1,201,833	1,998,257	796,424	66.3%
Oregon	2,842,321	3,421,399	579,078	20.4%
Utah	1,722,850	2,233,169	510,319	29.6%
Washington	4,866,692	5,894,121	1,027,429	21.1%
Wyoming	453,588	493,782	40,194	8.9%

Idaho had the fifth highest population growth rate in the nation, and third highest in the Northwest.

State Facts & Demographics

Reapportionment Gainers and Losers, by County



BALLOT ACCESS LIMITS **Hypothetical Impact on the Idaho Legislature** *(Assumes all current members of the Legislature seek to remain in office.)*

BOTH CHAMBERS

Year Ballot Access Denied	Number of Affected Legislators	%
2004	74	73%
2006	8	10%
2008	18	17%
2010	5	5%

SENATE

Access Denied	Year Ballot Affected Legislators	Number of %
2004	27	83%
2006	2	6%
2008	4	11%
2010	2	6%

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

Year Ballot Access Denied	Number of Affected Legislators	%
2004	47	69%
2006	6	11%
2008	14	20%
2010	3	4%

Idaho Code §34-907 (commonly, albeit somewhat misleadingly, referred to as "term limits") provides in part that state legislators "representing any district within the state, including all House seats within the same district" are not eligible to have their name placed on a ballot after serving 8 of the previous 15 years.

The law does not prohibit: (1) voters from writing-in the name of any person on a ballot in a General Election; (2) write-in votes from being counted; or (3) any person from waging a write-in campaign in a general election.

As a result, those legislators who will have served continuously in the same office beginning with the 1996 legislative session will not have their name printed on the ballot beginning with the 2004 Primary Election, should they desire to run for reelection at that time.

In August, 2000 an Idaho 6th District Court judge granted summary judgment to a group of plaintiffs (made up of school district, city and county elected officials) who brought a lawsuit challenging Idaho's ballot access limits as unconstitutional. The District Court ruling is on appeal to the state Supreme Court.

State Facts & Demographics

2001 56th Legislature, First Regular Session

Senate

35 Members	3 Democrat (9%)	5 Female (14%)
	32 Republican (91%)	30 Male (86%)
<i>President ProTem:</i>	<i>Robert Geddes, Jr.</i>	<i>R-Soda Springs</i>

House of Representatives

70 Members	9 Democrat (13%)	20 Female (29%)
	61 Republican (87%)	50 Male (71%)
<i>Speaker:</i>	<i>Bruce Newcomb</i>	<i>R-Burley</i>

Legislation	2001	5-Yr Average
Bills Drafted	956	1030
Bills Introduced	662	694
Bills Passed Both Houses	397	426
Bills Enacted	394	421
Length of Session (Days)	82	76

Idaho's Rank in the Nation's Agriculture (2000)

Commodities

	US Rank	US %	Production Value
Potatoes	1	30	\$578,816,000
Austrian Winter Peas	1	92	\$469,000
Wrinkled Seed Peas	2	49	\$4,800,000
Lentils	2	31	\$9,744,000
Barley	2	17	\$149,796,000
Dry Edible Peas	3	13	\$2,371,000
All Mint	3	17	\$13,787,000
Hops	3	7	\$8,775,000
Onions (summer storage)	3	9	\$42,228,000
Dry Edible Beans	7	6	\$30,030,000
All Wheat	7	5	\$292,658,000
Apples	9	1	\$18,725,000
All Hay	11	3	\$472,290,000

Livestock and Livestock Products

	US Rank	US %	Production Value
Trout	1	75	\$38,093,000
Milk	6	4	\$834,080,000
Sheep & Lamb	8	4	\$17,901,000
Honey	11	2	\$2,444,000
Cattle & Calves	16	2	\$632,519,000

Source: Idaho Agricultural Statistics Service

State Facts & Demographics

2000 Idaho General Election Statistics¹

Election Day Registrants	83,755
Total Registered Voters	728,085
Total Ballots Cast	516,647
% Turnout of Registered Voters	71%

¹Federal Races and Constitutional Amendments

POPULATION	VALUE	RANKING US	NW*
Population	1,293,953	39	5
Percent Change (1990 - 2000)	28.5%	5	3
2025 Population (projected)	1,739,000	40	5
2000-2025 Pop. Change (proj)	445,047	28	4
2000-2025 % Pop. Change (proj)	34.4%	6	2
Persons Per Square Mile	15.6	44	5
% Urban Population (1998)	38.3	44	5
% Rural Population (1998)	61.7	7	3
% White Population	91%	8	2
% Hispanic Population	7.9%	15	4
Total Votes Cast ²	501,615	41	4
% Turnout of Eligible Voters ²	54.2%	24	4

² 2000 Presidential Election

ITEM	VALUE	RANKING US	NW*
EDUCATION			
1999 % School Age Pop To Tot.	20.6%	4	2
2000 Pub High School Grad Rate	74.7%	15	3
2000 % of Pop High School Grad	86.2%	23	6
1998 High School Dropout Rate	6.7%	7	2
2000 Expenditures Per Pupil	\$4,878	46	6
2000 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	16.8 to1	13	5
1999 Average Teacher Salary	\$34,063	39	4
1997 Per Capita Expend. for Ed.	\$1,044	30	6
1997 Education Expend. as % of All State & Local Expenditures	25.9%	10	1
1997 Per Capita Higher Ed. Exp.	\$425	24	6
2000 % of Pop. College Grads	26.3%	44	6
1997 Per Capita Library Books	3.2	21	2

State Facts & Demographics

ITEM	VALUE	RANKING US	NW*
AGRICULTURE			
1999 Number of Farms	24,500	33	4
1999 Average Acres Per Farm	486	14	5
2000 Acres Planted	4,502,000	23	2
2000 Acres Harvested	4,323,000	23	2
1999 Farm Income: Gov't Pymts	\$208,845,855	23	3
1999 Farm Income: Crops	\$1,744,410,000	19	3
1999 Farm Income: Livestock	\$1,602,915,000	22	2
1999 Milk Production (lb.)	6,453,000,000	6	1
ECONOMY			
1998 Gross State Product	\$30,936,000,000	43	5
1999 Personal Income	\$28,582,000,000	43	5
1999 Median Household Income	\$36,023	36	6
1999 Per Capita Personal Income	\$22,835	45	6
1998 New Business Incorporations	2,322	44	6
1999 Per Capita Total Taxes	\$7,656	42	6
GOVERNMENT FINANCE			
1998 Per Capita State Gov't Exp	\$3,075	35	7
1997 Per Capita Local Gov't Exp	\$2,331	34	6
1999 Per Capita Fed Gov't Exp	\$4,925	38	4
1999 Per Capita State Tax Rev	\$1,735	25	4
1999 State Employees Per 10,000 Pop	191	17	4
1999 Federal Civilian Employees Per 10,000 Population	396	17	2
1999 Per Cap State Indiv Income Tax Rev	\$677	20	3
1999 Per Capita State Sales Tax Rev	\$561	25	4
1999 Per Capita State Corporate Income Tax Revenue	\$77	35	4
1999 Per Capita State Fuel Tax Rev	\$170	3	2
1999 Average State & Local Gov't Employment Earnings	\$29,276	39	6

State Facts & Demographics

ITEM	VALUE	RANKING US	NW*
EMPLOYMENT & LABOR			
1999 Average Annual Pay	\$26,042	42	5
2000 Unemployment Rate	4.9%	6	2
1999 Labor Force: % Women	62%	22	5
1999-2000 Job Growth	3.5%	4	2
2000 % Emp ³ : Government	19.3%	8	3
2000 % Emp ³ : Construction	6.9%	5	3
2000 % Emp ³ : Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4.2%	44	6
2000% Emp ³ : Manufacturing	13.3%	26	2
2000 % Emp ³ : Mining	0.42%	16	5
2000 % Emp ³ : Service Industries	25.6%	44	6
2000 % Emp ³ : Trans & Pub Util	4.9%	31	7
2000 % Emp ³ : Wholesale/Retail	25.4%	3	2
³ Non-Farm Employees			
CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT			
1999 Murders Per 100,000 Pop	2	46	7
1999 Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population	244.9	2	5
1999 Prisoners in State Corrections Per 100,000 Population	384.9	23	2
1999 Death Row Inmates	21	23	3
1996 Full-Time Law Officers Per 10,000 Population	21	30	3
1997 Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Police	\$138	34	6
1997 Per Capita State & Local Expenditures for Corrections	\$110	28	6
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT			
1997 Per Cap. BTU's Consumed	411,105,549	14	3
1997 Per Capita Energy Expend.	\$2,109	32	4
1997 Electricity Prices - Per Million BTU	\$11.33	50	7

State Facts & Demographics

ITEM	VALUE	RANKING US	NW*
1997 Natural Gas Price - Per Million BTU	\$3.55	46	6
1999 Per Capita Gasoline Used	544 gals	18	3
1999 Number of Power Plants	47	25	4
2001 National Priority Listed Hazardous Waste Sites	9	41	5
1998 Pollution Released/Mfrg. Plants	22,750,923	32	5
1995 Daily Per Capita Fresh Water Withdrawal	12,961 gal/day	2	2

HEALTH

1999 % of Population Without Health Insurance	19.1%	8	2
1990 Community Hospitals Per 100,000 Population	3.4	9	3
1999 Birth Rate Per 1,000 Pop	15.9	7	3
1997 Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births	47	49	6
1998 Births to Teen Mothers	44.8%	28	4
1999 Births to Unmarried Women as a % of All Births	21.6%	49	6
1998 Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.	745.1	43	6
1998 Suicide Deaths per 100,000	15.2	9	5
2001 Cancer Death Rate Per 100,000	170	42	6
1998 AIDS Deaths	13	42	5
AIDS Cases Through June 1999	486	44	5
2000 New AIDS Cases Per 100,000 Population	1.5	48	7
1997 Gal of Alcohol Consumed per Capita	2.4	33	6
1999 % of Children (19-35 months) fully immunized	69.4%	50	7

SOCIAL WELFARE

1999 % of Population in Poverty	13.9%	12	2
1999 % Pop. on Public Aid	1.8%	49	6
1999 % Population in Medicare	12.9%	40	4

State Facts & Demographics

ITEM	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
2000 % Pop. on Food Stamps	4.5%	3.7	4
1999 Recipients of TANF Payments	1,382	49	6
% Change in AFDC/TANF Recipients 1993-2000	(93%)	49	6
1999 Per Cap Soc. Sec. Payment	\$1,272	41	6

TRANSPORTATION

2000 Per Cap Fed Highway Fund	\$175	8	3
1998 Vehicle Miles of Travel	13.4 Billion	40	5
1998 Vehicle Registration	1,118,893	39	5
1998 Annual Miles Per Vehicle	12,006	27	4
1999 Pub Road & Street Mileage	45,802 mi.	35	4
1999 % Federally Funded Road & Street Miles	22.5%	36	4
1999 Highway Fatalities Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles	1.99	13	4
1998 Alcohol Related Fatalities as a % of all Highway Fatalities	37%	30	5
1998 Railroad Mileage Operated	1,850	40	7

DEFENSE

1999 Per Capita US Defense Department Expenditures	\$450	38	6
1999 US Def. Dept. Personnel	13,007	44	5
1998 Active Military Personnel	4,326	32	4
1998 Veterans Per 1,000 Pop Age 18+	138	19	6

Sources: *State Rankings 2001* Morgan Quitno, 12th Edition; US Census Bureau; National Conference of State Legislatures

* NW Rank: Idaho's rank relative to the state's six neighbors: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Values Are Ranked From High To Low (Highest = 1)

State Revenues & Expenditures

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Revenues & Expenditures

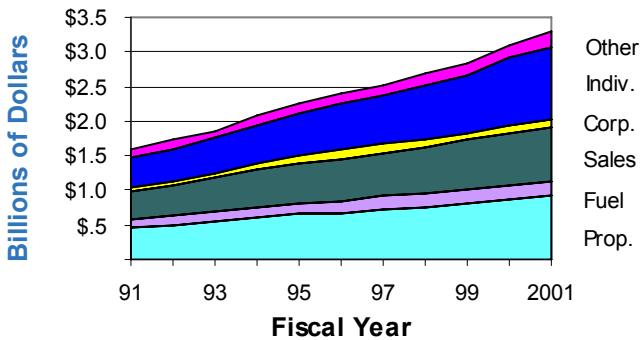
Fiscal Year 2001 Major State and Local Tax Distribution Summary

(excludes endowment revenues, federal funds, and fees)

		<u>\$Millions</u>
FY 2001 Revenue Collections		3,302.0
Less Local Property Tax Charges		914.3
Less State & Local Motor Fuel Revenue	206.5	
Less Assistance to Local Government		
Revenue Sharing <i>(13.75% sales tax)</i>	106.0	
Sales Tax to Circuit Breaker	11.7	
Liquor Profits to Locals (FY2000)	10.6	
Cig & Tob Tax to Juv. Probation	4.6	
Estate Tax to Counties	<u>4.1</u>	
<i>Subtotal</i>		137.0
Less Dedicated Funds for Schools		
Cigarette, Liquor, Tobacco,	5.9	
Car Tax to Public Schools		
Lottery Distribution to Schools	8.4	
Liquor Surchg Comm Colleges	<u>0.3</u>	
<i>Subtotal</i>		14.6
Less All Other Dedicated Funds		
Permanent Building Fund <i>(income, sales, cig, beer, lottery)</i>	27.6	
Water Pollution Control Fund <i>(sales tax)</i>	4.8	
Other Dedicated Funds	12.6	
<i>Subtotal</i>		45.0
FY 2001 General Fund Revenues		1,984.6

Revenues & Expenditures

Growth in Idaho Taxes 1991 - 2001



- Major state and local taxes were up 108% or 7.6% annually, from \$1.6 billion to \$3.3 billion, over the ten-year period from FY 1991 to FY 2001. Individual income tax collections grew at an annual (compound) rate of 9.0% and corporate grew at an 8.9% annual rate while property tax charges grew by 7.1% and motor fuels grew at 6.0% during the same period.

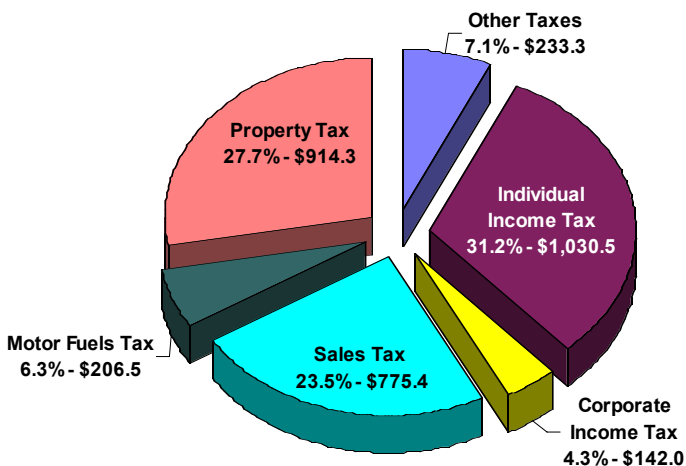
TAX BURDEN	BASED ON INCOME		BASED ON POPULATION		No. of States* With Tax
	Type of Tax	% of U.S. Average	Rank	% of U.S. Average	Rank
	Individual Income	121.7	15	99.0	27
	Corporate Income	111.2	13	90.4	21
	Sales	94.7	29	77.0	38
	Motor Fuel	189.4	3	154.0	4
	Property	88.2	31	71.7	36
	Overall	101.4	21	82.5	41

*Includes Washington, D.C.

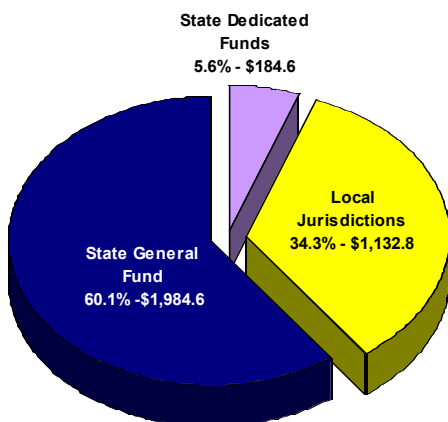
- The State Tax Commission conducts an annual tax burden study which compares Idaho's taxes to the national average after adjusting for differences in income or population among the states (*Annual Report 2000*). The comparison based on income shows higher comparative taxes in Idaho than the ranking based on population because per capita income in Idaho is lower than the U.S. average.

State & Local Taxes

FY 2001 Major State and Local Tax Collections (\$ Millions)



FY 2001 Major State and Local Tax Distribution Total \$3,302.0 Million



Revenues & Expenditures

Idaho Tax Rates & History of Changes

Sales Tax	Rate
Jul 1965 - Feb 1983	3.0%
Mar 1983 - May 1983	4.0%
Jun 1983 - Jun 1984	4.5%
Jul 1984 - Mar 1986	4.0%
Apr 1986 - Present	5.0%

Personal Income Tax	Rate			
<i>For married individuals filing joint returns, double the income amounts</i>	Jan 1972 through Dec 1986*	Jan 1987 through Dec 1999	Jan 2000 through Dec 2000	Jan 2001 through Present
1st 1,000	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%
2nd 1,000	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.6%
3rd 1,000	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%
4th 1,000	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%
5th 1,000	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%
excess of 5,000	7.5%			
next 2,500		7.5%	7.4%	7.1%
next 12,500		7.8%	7.7%	7.4%
excess of 20,000		8.2%	8.1%	7.8%

**Also eliminated the federal tax deduction.*

Corporate Income Tax	Rate
1972 through 1980	6.5%
1981 through 1982	6.5 + .2% franchise tax up to \$250,000
1983 through 1986	7.7%
1987 through 2000	8.0%
2001 and forward	7.6%

Insurance Premium Tax	Rate
Jul 1977 - Dec 1986	3.0%
Jan 1987 - Dec 1987	3.3%
Jan 1988 - Dec 1994	3.0%
Jan 1995 to present	2.75%

Revenues & Expenditures

FY 2001 State Revenue Sharing

County	Sales Tax Cities ¹	Sales Tax Counties & Special Dist ¹	Circuit Breaker ¹
Ada	\$9,665,551	\$13,052,426	\$1,704,189
Adams	42,526	484,022	65,826
Bannock	2,028,529	4,575,224	673,955
Bear Lake	120,201	583,738	69,585
Benewah	99,448	554,538	95,737
Bingham	474,555	2,645,866	316,497
Blaine	1,431,254	847,996	54,930
Boise	45,803	359,092	42,141
Bonner	480,710	1,629,152	358,569
Bonneville	1,934,504	4,742,727	697,396
Boundary	109,919	622,495	92,691
Butte	34,985	288,604	27,759
Camas	12,990	184,429	6,805
Canyon	2,591,730	6,561,129	1,488,597
Caribou	131,462	822,653	63,554
Cassia	324,603	1,669,026	177,649
Clark	15,707	289,612	1,630
Clearwater	135,327	1,310,054	91,956
Custer	78,426	579,238	29,869
Elmore	374,950	1,244,706	135,759
Franklin	185,183	775,331	122,256
Fremont	164,346	788,378	122,743
Gem	162,637	1,030,124	287,028
Gooding	185,788	1,035,941	206,743
Idaho	188,390	1,433,257	165,825
Jefferson	156,617	1,030,236	138,772
Jerome	245,017	1,119,146	251,418
Kootenai	2,626,226	4,180,822	1,104,217
Latah	756,072	1,596,969	208,826
Lemhi	112,989	881,774	100,576
Lewis	82,506	381,932	56,215
Lincoln	53,040	483,736	41,367
Madison	458,445	1,037,121	110,829
Minidoka	278,073	1,523,523	212,234
Nez Perce	1,123,921	3,359,185	576,562
Oneida	65,049	419,951	49,252
Owyhee	97,163	984,646	88,503
Payette	351,656	1,043,940	370,335
Power	124,011	772,351	58,124
Shoshone	251,090	1,355,350	323,803
Teton	64,879	383,439	22,920
Twin Falls	1,431,272	4,761,903	639,041
Valley	261,079	548,712	68,633
Washington	174,698	949,033	181,154
TOTAL	29,733,326	74,923,528	11,702,470

Sources: ¹ID Tax Commission (FY 2001), ²Liquor Dispensary (FY 2000),

Notes: Does not include Endowment earnings, federal funds, or fees.

Revenues & Expenditures

to Local Jurisdictions by County

FY 2000 Liquor Dist ²	Highway Distrib ³	State Lottery ⁴	Total	2000 Pop ⁵	\$\$\$ Per Capita
\$2,384,799	\$18,883,519	\$1,955,927	\$47,646,412	300,904	\$158.34
36,378	806,219	21,559	1,456,530	3,476	419.02
571,085	5,997,301	519,140	14,365,235	75,565	190.10
71,818	1,072,456	59,717	1,977,516	6,411	308.46
100,642	1,192,243	66,447	2,109,055	9,171	229.97
247,380	3,883,328	389,922	7,957,547	41,735	190.67
446,102	2,072,876	112,105	4,965,263	18,991	261.45
44,956	924,823	40,210	1,457,025	6,670	218.44
444,300	2,866,962	207,573	5,987,266	36,835	162.54
650,666	6,389,058	40,210	14,454,560	82,522	175.16
82,536	1,104,580	61,191	2,073,413	9,871	210.05
31,698	857,178	22,844	1,263,068	2,899	435.69
16,020	786,456	7,064	1,013,765	991	1,022.97
580,587	8,917,885	869,329	21,009,256	131,441	159.84
70,494	1,569,119	70,901	2,728,183	7,304	373.52
144,206	2,900,562	190,280	5,406,327	21,416	252.44
15,442	731,405	8,608	1,062,404	1,022	1,039.53
85,438	1,158,075	57,366	2,838,217	8,930	317.83
64,412	1,199,311	32,629	1,983,885	4,342	456.91
143,318	2,842,873	190,570	4,932,176	29,130	169.32
80,654	1,220,406	112,991	2,496,821	11,329	220.39
103,861	1,603,634	91,874	2,874,836	11,819	243.24
77,059	1,394,949	108,890	3,060,687	15,181	201.61
90,873	1,651,750	111,293	3,282,388	14,155	231.89
124,401	2,689,570	82,643	4,684,085	15,511	301.98
105,401	1,981,981	202,688	3,615,695	19,155	188.76
78,467	1,998,455	140,701	3,833,204	18,342	208.99
1,272,286	7,872,747	667,639	17,723,938	108,685	163.08
307,485	3,497,532	170,232	6,537,116	34,935	187.12
91,127	1,124,214	52,208	2,362,888	7,806	302.70
51,360	1,154,365	40,750	1,767,128	3,747	471.61
35,973	989,161	31,446	1,634,723	4,044	404.23
147,682	2,099,127	206,765	4,059,969	27,467	147.81
152,332	2,220,090	174,118	4,560,370	20,174	226.05
441,456	3,563,526	219,862	9,284,511	37,410	248.18
33,196	1,043,058	37,405	1,647,911	4,125	399.49
64,319	1,937,920	95,996	3,268,546	10,644	307.08
143,993	1,724,980	162,632	3,797,536	20,578	184.54
54,318	1,573,559	68,383	2,650,745	7,538	351.65
186,829	1,552,235	88,061	3,757,369	13,771	272.85
67,067	911,999	49,097	1,499,401	5,999	249.94
425,686	5,993,727	451,411	13,703,041	64,284	213.16
155,516	1,710,962	53,705	2,798,606	7,651	365.78
73,054	1,555,544	75,508	3,008,992	9,977	301.59
10,596,672	119,221,720	8,419,890	254,597,607	1,293,953	196.76

³Transportation Dept. (FY 01), ⁴State Lottery (FY 2000), ⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Budget Highlights The 2001 Legislature

The centerpiece budget issue of the 2001 Legislature was the estimated **\$341.4 million General Fund surplus**. Ultimately the Legislature earmarked approximately \$148 million for supplemental appropriations for FY 2001 and carried over the remaining \$192 million into FY 2002 for one-time expenditures and **tax relief**.

Disposition of the \$330 million Surplus:

FY 2001 Supplementals:

Transfer to the Perm Bldg Fund	\$65,000,000
Transfer to the Capitol Commission	32,000,000
Medicaid shortfall	34,888,900
Dept of Lands fire suppression costs	9,500,000
Dept of Correction & Juvenile Corrections	3,821,800
All other supplementals	3,361,300
Total General Funds for supplementals	<u>\$148,572,000</u>

Remaining surplus carryover:

Transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund	19,998,100
One-time expenditures in FY 2002	51,700,000
Funds supporting tax relief in FY 2002	114,100,000
Funds supporting tax relief in FY 2003	7,000,000
Surplus carried over for FY 2002	<u>\$192,852,200</u>

Tax Relief Enacted for FY 2002:

	Ongoing	OT	Total
Omnibus tax relief (HB 377aaS)			
Indiv income tax rate reduction	(58.4)		(58.4)
Grocery tax credit; \$5 increase	(5.6)		(5.6)
Corp Income tax rate reduction	(6.8)		(6.8)
Research & Dev Tax Credit	(7.0)		(7.0)
Expanded Jobs credit		(1.5)	(1.5)
Broadband Investment Credit	(3.5)		(3.5)
County Incentive Invest Credit		(7.2)	(7.2)
Health Insurance Deductibility	(4.5)		(4.5)
Capital Gains (HB 87aaS)		(4.4)	(4.4)
Pers Prop Ag Equip (HB 378)	(12.4)		(12.4)
Other bills with fiscal impact	(2.3)	(.5)	(2.8)
Total tax relief	(\$100.5)	(\$13.6)	(\$114.1)

Budget Highlights The 2001 Legislature

FY 2002 Appropriations: The base revenue projection for FY 2002 (before tax relief initiatives) estimates an increase of 2.1%. Net General Fund revenues for FY 2002 total \$2,108,317,400 and the General Fund appropriations authorized by the Legislature total \$2,044,295,100 leaving a balance of \$64,022,300. That balance will be carried forward into FY 2003 to offset ongoing tax relief measures, and the possibility of lagging revenue collections.

Personnel benefits and a 4.5% Change in Employee Compensation increase were funded, and an inflationary increase of 1.5% for operating expenses. The Legislature ended up spending about \$108.8 million in inflationary increases (including salaries) to maintain current levels of service in state programs, and about \$121.4 million for program enhancements. Overall, the FY 2002 appropriation reflects an 11.3% increase over the final FY 2001 appropriation after supplementals. The state workforce grew by about 524 positions from the original FY 2001 authorized level.

Other highlights include the following:

Public Schools: The appropriation for Public School Support totals \$933.0 million in General Funds, a 6.8% increase, the largest General Fund increase in six years. This appropriation provided funding for a 5.5% increase in base salaries for public school teachers, \$8 million to begin the implementation of Achievement Standards, and full funding for all statutorily required programs.

College and Universities: The FY 2002 appropriation for the general education programs at the state's 4-year college and universities is a 9.7% General Fund increase over the FY 2001 appropriation and includes full funding of MCO costs and an enhancement package that included a 2.0% salary equity increase for faculty on top of the 4.5% CEC.

Community Colleges: The FY 2002 appropriation for Community College Support amounts to \$20,581,400 in General Funds, which excluding a \$3.2 million property tax relief fund shift, is a 9.7% increase over last year's appropriation. The property tax fund shift will not increase the total amount of funding that the community colleges receive. This \$3.2 million in General Fund money will simply replace on a dollar-for-dollar basis \$3.2 million in local property taxes that they would otherwise receive.

Department of Health and Welfare: Received \$75.9 million in additional General Fund money for fiscal year 2002. This is an increase of 26.9% over the current fiscal year. \$57.4 million of this amount was appropriated to cover costs associated with the state's Medicaid program. In an effort to control the spiraling costs in Medicaid, the department was given clear directive to curtail its outreach activities; expenditure levels for the Children's Health Insurance Program were capped; and the legislature authorized Health and Welfare to continue designing a regional comprehensive utilization management plan for mental health and developmental disabilities services, the two fastest growing areas in the Medicaid budget.

Department of Correction: Population growth over projected levels impacted the Department of Correction's budget and forced legislators to provide an additional \$2,036,600 for inmate bed space in the county jails and at the Idaho Correctional Center (private-operated prison). Idaho's newest prison is now full, and alternative bed space will be an issue in the next session. All new funding for substance abuse treatment and program evaluation was included in a separate appropriation bill for the statewide substance abuse initiative. The General Fund growth for the entire Department, without the Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative, was 17.7%, and 20.4% including the Substance Abuse Initiative.

Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative: A stand-alone act was passed that appropriated money to the Department of Health & Welfare and the Department of Correction to implement the Governor's Substance Abuse Initiative for FY 2001 and FY 2002. Senate Bill 1257 provides guidance to the executive agencies involved about the importance of matching clients to the appropriate intensity and type of treatment and creates a ten-member legislative oversight committee to monitor and review all aspects of the substance abuse treatment services delivered by the Dept. of Health & Welfare, the Dept. of Correction, and those state-funded services delivered by the Drug Courts.

Idaho State Police: Due to the flattening of revenues to the Idaho Law Enforcement Fund (gasoline taxes) the Idaho State Police requested General Funds for 15 of its 16 new proposals for FY 2002. The Legislature approved ten enhancements and added one of their own for In total, 20 new positions were added to cover a methamphetamine initiative in the Boise area, a six-officer motorcycle patrol for the Treasure Valley, a Cyber Crime Unit to retrieve electronic evidence, and the enforcement of the Prevention and Minors'

Revenues & Expenditures

Access to Tobacco Act, which was transferred from the Department of Health & Welfare to the Idaho State Police. The percent increase from FY 2001 to FY 2002 from the General Fund was 28.5%.

Department of Environmental Quality: A supplemental appropriation transferred \$510,000 from the General Fund to the Air Quality Permitting Fund as part of a two-year payback of interest that was incorrectly credited to the General fund, and also provided \$310,000 to contract for engineering support to reduce the backlog of air quality permits. The fiscal year 2002 appropriation included seven enhancements and 13 new positions. The budget also shifted 10 positions from the Air Quality Permitting Fund to the General Fund and directed the use of \$1 million in Water Pollution Control Funds as state participation in the Coeur d'Alene basin cleanup.

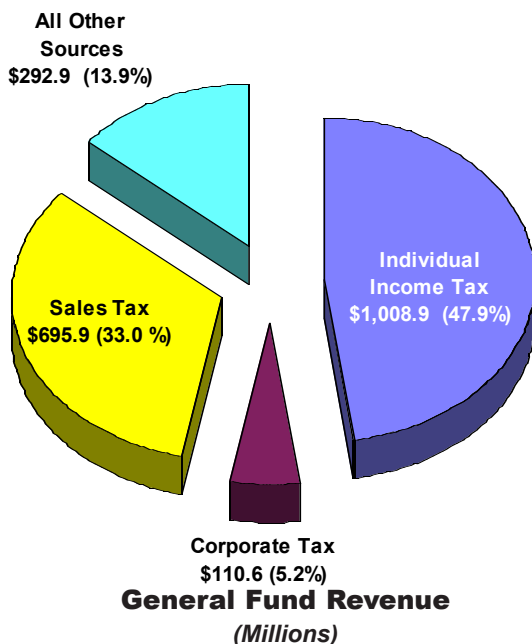
Department of Commerce: The total General Fund budget in the Department of Commerce for FY 2002 represents a 121% increase over the FY 2001 appropriation. JFAC approved \$3.9 million in enhancements for rural Idaho including \$3 million for an Idaho Rural Community Block Grant Program designed to ease the financial burden on cities and counties to construct the infrastructure - streets, sidewalks, sewers, and water systems - necessary to support job creation projects.

Capitol Commission: JFAC appropriated \$32 million in one-time General Funds and authorized the transfer of those funds to the capitol endowment income fund for the renovation of the Idaho State Capitol. The total estimated project cost is \$64 million. The Legislature also passed House Concurrent Resolution 21 which authorized the Commission to enter into agreements with the State Building Authority for the bonding of the balance of the project. The project is scheduled to be completed by July 2005 - the 100th anniversary of the Capitol's construction.

Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council: The Fiscal Year 2002 appropriation for the Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council totals \$103,030,000 in Permanent Building Funds. This appropriation is used to build and maintain state facilities. Particularly notable is an FY 2001 supplemental of \$65,000,000 from the General Fund surplus which triples the amount of money the state normally spends on new buildings.

Revenues & Expenditures

FY 2002 General Fund Revenue Total General Fund Revenue = \$2,108,317,400

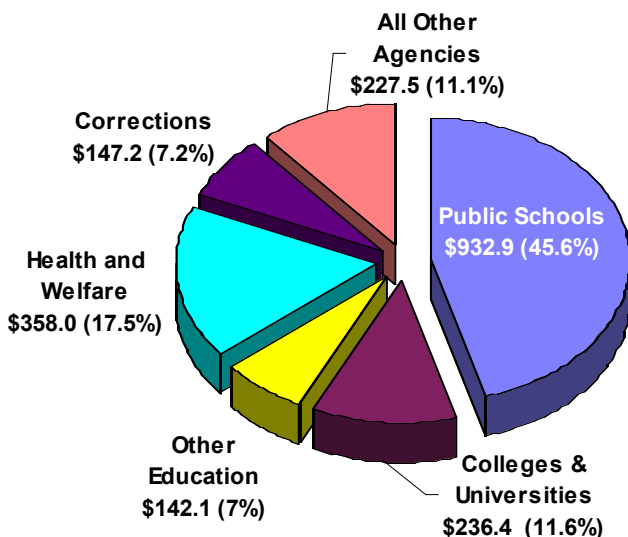


<u>By Source</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
Individual Income Tax	\$459.4	\$1,008.9	8.2%	119.6%
Corporate Income Tax	58.0	110.6	6.7%	90.8%
Sales Tax	364.3	695.9	6.7%	91.0%
All Other Sources	70.1	292.9	15.4%	317.8%
Total	\$951.8	\$2,108.3	8.3%	121.5%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

Revenues & Expenditures

FY 2001 General Fund Appropriations Total General Fund Appropriation = \$2,044,295,100



General Fund Appropriations (Millions)

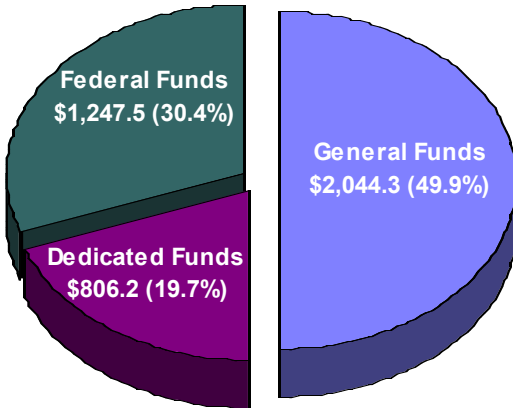
<u>Appropriations By Functional Area</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
Education	703.0	1,311.5	6.4%	86.6%
Health and Human Services	151.0	378.6	9.6%	150.7%
Law and Public Safety	62.7	194.2	12.0%	209.8%
Natural Resources	20.6	45.1	8.1%	118.8%
Economic Development	6.3	23.0	13.8%	265.0%
General Government	43.8	91.9	7.7%	110.0%
Total	\$987.4	\$2,044.3	7.5%	107.0%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

Revenues & Expenditures

FY 2002 All Funds Revenue

Total Revenue from All Sources = \$4,097,945,200



Sources of Revenue (Millions)

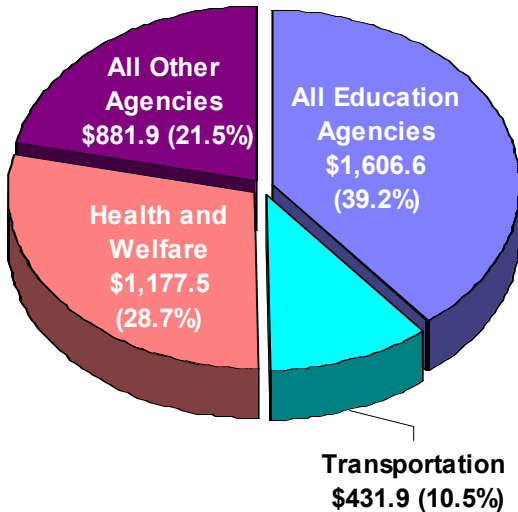
Operating Budget	FY 1992	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
<i><u>By Fund Source</u></i>				
General	\$987.4	\$2,044.3	7.5%	107.0%
Dedicated	425.0	806.2	6.6%	89.7%
Federal	531.5	1,247.5	8.9%	134.7%
Total	\$1,944.0	\$4,097.9	7.7%	110.8%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

Revenues & Expenditures

FY 2002 All Funds Appropriations Total Appropriations = \$4,097,945,200

Major Areas of Government



Appropriations (Millions)

Operating Budget	FY 1992	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
By Functional Area				
Education	\$845.0	\$1,606.6	6.6%	90.1%
Health and Human Services	476.4	1,199.3	9.7%	151.7%
Law and Public Safety	87.4	256.1	11.4%	193.0%
Natural Resources	86.0	190.1	8.3%	121.0%
Economic Development	314.4	565.8	6.1%	79.9%
General Government	134.7	280.0	7.6%	107.9%
Total	\$1,944.0	\$4,097.9	7.7%	110.8%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

Revenues & Expenditures

General Fund Revenues* (Millions)

Source	Actual				
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
Individual Income Tax	\$432.22	\$459.44	\$508.02	\$559.17	\$596.46
% Change	8.5%	6.3%	10.6%	10.1%	6.7%
Corporate Income Tax	\$60.02	\$57.97	\$70.00	\$87.63	\$131.64
% Change	(17.2%)	(3.4%)	20.8%	25.2%	50.2%
Sales Tax	\$335.74	\$364.32	\$402.82	\$452.68	\$481.57
% Change	5.2%	8.5%	10.6%	12.4%	6.4%
Cigarette Tax	\$6.86	\$7.07	\$7.00	\$7.61	\$7.25
Tobacco	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Beer Tax	\$1.60	\$1.66	\$1.70	\$0.71	\$1.65
Wine Tax	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.81	\$1.14
Liquor Surcharge	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95
Product Taxes					
Subtotal	\$14.16	\$14.43	\$14.39	\$15.07	\$14.99
% Change	7.7%	1.9%	(0.2%)	4.7%	(0.6%)
Kilowatt-Hour	\$1.78	\$1.61	\$1.45	\$2.09	\$1.69
Mine License	\$0.47	\$0.59	\$0.11	\$0.47	\$0.29
Estate Tax	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Treasurer	\$19.39	\$11.81	\$10.54	\$10.61	\$15.00
Judicial	\$3.33	\$3.39	\$3.21	\$3.72	\$3.89
Dept. of Ins.	\$28.64	\$31.94	\$28.81	\$33.19	\$34.93
Dept. Law Enf.	\$0.99	\$1.01	\$0.96	\$1.04	\$1.07
Unclaimed Prop.	\$1.15	\$1.35	\$1.34	\$1.71	\$2.09
Other	\$3.61	\$3.98	\$1.82	\$5.69	\$4.49
Misc. Revenue					
Subtotal	\$59.36	\$55.68	\$48.23	\$58.52	\$63.46
% Change	10.2%	(6.2%)	(13.4%)	21.3%	8.4%
Total General Fund	\$901.50	\$951.84	\$1,043.47	\$1,173.08	1,288.10
% Change	5.2%	5.6%	9.6%	12.4%	9.8%

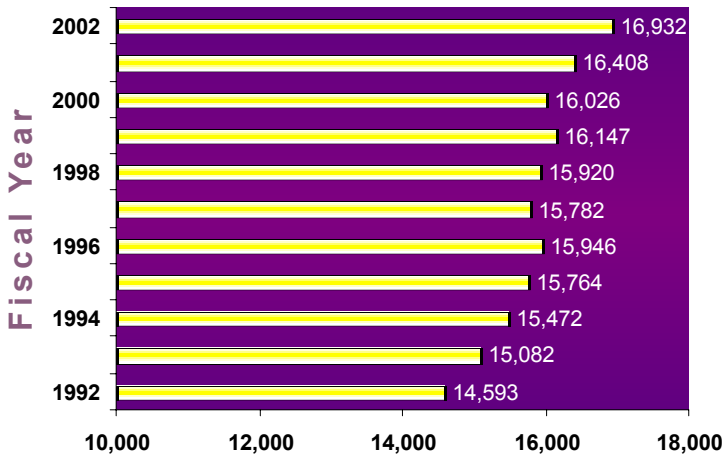
Source: Legislative Fiscal Report

Revenues & Expenditures

Actual						Forecast
FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
\$650.85	\$704.82	\$776.19	\$841.87	\$960.16	\$1,023.97	\$1,008.94
9.1%	8.3%	10.1%	8.5%	14.1%	6.6%	(1.5%)
\$151.98	\$122.36	\$117.29	\$95.44	\$124.87	\$141.53	\$110.6
15.5%	(19.5%)	(4.1%)	(18.6%)	30.8%	13.3%	(21.8%)
\$463.00	\$476.73	\$496.81	\$588.80	\$627.50	\$647.29	\$695.86
(3.9%)	3.0%	4.2%	18.5%	6.6%	3.2%	7.5%
\$7.48	\$7.49	\$7.48	\$7.23	\$7.30	\$7.98	\$7.50
\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.06	\$4.30
\$1.62	\$1.63	\$1.62	\$1.68	\$1.75	\$1.82	\$1.79
\$1.52	\$1.66	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$1.96	\$1.90	\$1.90
\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95	\$4.95
\$15.57	\$15.73	\$15.83	\$15.76	\$15.96	\$20.70	\$20.44
3.9%	1.0%	0.7%	(0.5%)	1.2%	29.7%	(1.3%)
\$2.89	\$2.97	\$3.24	\$2.89	\$2.77	\$1.80	\$2.30
\$0.80	\$0.66	\$0.96	\$1.98	(\$0.66)	\$1.20	\$1.20
\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$35.80	\$7.30
\$18.54	\$18.24	\$17.93	\$18.69	\$21.56	\$22.30	\$12.77
\$4.24	\$4.71	\$5.02	\$5.13	\$5.31	\$5.49	\$5.50
\$36.13	\$40.26	\$42.85	\$45.47	\$46.43	\$55.88	\$50.90
\$1.05	\$1.14	\$1.15	\$1.16	\$1.30	\$1.22	\$1.44
\$1.39	\$0.83	\$1.17	\$1.59	\$2.31	\$5.81	\$2.00
\$4.51	\$3.41	\$3.70	\$5.67	\$13.45	\$22.7	\$17.55
\$69.55	\$72.23	\$76.01	\$82.57	\$92.46	\$151.15	\$99.96
9.6%	3.9%	5.2%	8.6%	12.0%	63.5%	(33.9%)
\$1,350.94	\$1,391.86	\$1,482.14	\$1,624.43	\$1,821.0	\$1,984.64	\$1,935.82
4.9%	3.0%	6.5%	9.6%	12.1%	9.0%	(2.5%)

State Revenues & Expenditures

Full-time Equivalent Positions Historical Comparison of Original Appropriations



Full-time Equivalent Positions (FTP): The use of FTP's is a means of counting the number of full-time positions being funded instead of the total number of state employees. One FTP could represent two half-time employees. One FTP is equal to 2080 working hours, or a year's worth of 40 hour work weeks.

The totals do not include Public Schools, Community Colleges, or Public Health Districts, nor do they include positions in continuously appropriated programs such as the Department of Labor and the Disabilities Determinations Service.

Percent Change: The number of full-time equivalent positions has grown from 14,593 in FY 1992 to 16,932 in FY 2002 or a 16% increase. The annual percent change for the 10 year period was 1.5%.

1992	14,593	5.2%
1993	15,082	3.3%
1994	15,472	2.6%
1995	15,764	1.9%
1996	15,946	1.2%
1997	15,782	(1.0%)
1998	15,920	0.9%
1999	16,147	1.4%
2000	16,026	(0.7%)
2001	16,408	2.4%
2002	16,932	3.2%

State Revenues & Expenditures

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U)

Inflation has accounted for about 31% of the growth in Idaho's budget over the past decade.

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
CPI-U	136.0	178.0	2.7%	30.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, June 1991 and June 2001 CPI-U

Statewide Operating Budget By Fund Source *(in Millions)*

General	\$987.4	\$2,044.3	7.5%	107.0%
Dedicated	425.0	806.2	6.6%	89.7%
Federal	531.5	1,247.5	8.9%	134.7%
Total	\$1,944.0	\$4,097.9	7.7%	110.8%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is a representative measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services in cities around the United States. A "market basket" would include costs of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical care, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. For example, as a general measure of inflation, the CPI-U suggests that if a hypothetical loaf of bread cost \$1.36 in FY 1992 it would take \$1.78 in FY 2002 to buy that same loaf. This is approximately a 31% price increase over ten years due to inflation. The CPI-U is produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and is widely used as an indicator of inflation.

For most ten-year tabular and graphical data presented in this fact book, a quick method of adjusting for the effects of inflation can be calculated by subtracting 2.7% from the annual percentage change numbers and 30.9% from the total percentage change numbers.

The "inflation-adjusted" or real growth can then be examined. For example "General Fund Budgets" grew by 7.5% annually over the past decade and 107.0% in total. Adjusted for inflation, the real growth can then be approximated to be 4.8% annually and 76.1% in total over the last ten years.

General Fund Expenditure Holdbacks

A Twenty Year History

Due to economic factors over the years it has become necessary from time to time for state agency budgets to be reduced during a fiscal year to bring spending in line with lagging revenue collections. There are two ways authorized by statute to reduce spending when the legislature is not in session; one is temporary and one is permanent.

Temporary Reduction of Spending authority:

Idaho Code, 67-3512A states in part "...Whenever the governor as chief budget officer of the state may determine that the expenditures authorized by the legislature for the current fiscal year shall exceed anticipated moneys available to meet those expenditures, the governor by executive order may reduce the spending authority on file in the office of the state controller for any department, office or institution of the state..."

Reduction of Legislative Appropriations:

Idaho Code, 67-3512 states in part "...Any legislative appropriation made for any department, office or agency may be reduced in amount by the state board of examiners upon investigation and report of the administrator of the division of financial management; provided that before such reduction is ordered the head of such department, office or institution shall be allowed a hearing before said state board of examiners..."

Although the voting members of the Board of Examiners, which include the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State, have the authority to reduce appropriations, in almost all cases over the last twenty years, spending reductions were initiated through executive order of the Governor and usually expired with the start of the legislative Session.

As the following historical summary indicates, the 1980's were the decade of the holdback. State agency budget growth accelerated during the 70's largely due to steep inflationary dollars during that time. That house of cards collapsed in 1980 with a deep recession and restructuring of the U.S. economy. Between 1981 and 1986 there were General Fund holdbacks in five of those six years.

FY 1981: Initially a 3.0% holdback was ordered by Gov. John V. Evans, then increased to 3.85% for all agencies. By June the revenues had improved and the holdback was released for Public Schools.

State Revenues & Expenditures

FY 1982: The shortfall did not materialize until April, at which time Gov. Evans directed General Fund supported state employees to go to a four day work week for the last seven weeks of the fiscal year to make up \$8.0 million.

FY 1983: Gov. Evans orders a 9.0% holdback, followed by an additional 1.5% shortly thereafter, as the national recession hits Idaho hard, creating a \$69 million shortfall in a \$374 million budget. The Legislature passes bills to reduce agency budgets by 12%, and Public Schools by 3.6% but both are vetoed. Eventually a temporary one-cent sales tax (from 3 to 4 cents) is passed to fund a tax anticipation note designed to cover the shortfall. The sales tax later becomes permanent.

FY 1985: Gov. Evans orders a 3.0% holdback that expired January 31. Appropriations designed to make the holdback permanent are vetoed and the deficit is covered with a transfer from the Budget Reserve Fund.

FY 1986: Gov. Evans orders a 2.5% holdback that expired on January 31. The Legislature enacts a 4.5% budget reduction over the Governor's veto, and passes a temporary one-cent sales tax increase (from 4 to 5 cents), which later becomes permanent.

FY 1992: A mid-year shortfall develops that prompts the legislature to cut agency budgets across the board 1.1%, and cover Public Schools with a transfer from the budget reserve fund. Governor Cecil Andrus vetoes the budget cuts (except for the Legislative and Judicial reductions), believing revenues will improve. On April 16th, however, the Governor orders a 0.3% holdback on state agencies, and on May 21st, after reviewing April revenues, delays the final \$10.9 million Public School payment to PERSI into the next fiscal year cover the shortfall.

FY 1996: In September Gov. Phil Batt orders a 2.0% holdback on state agencies and Public Schools which expires on January 31. The Legislature covers the schools portion from the Budget reserve Fund, and authorizes the Governor and Board of Examiners to reduce appropriations if necessary in the spring.

FY 1997: Gov. Batt orders a 2.5% spending holdback in September on state agencies, and recommends covering the Public Schools portion of the holdback with the Budget Reserve Fund. The latter transfer turns out to be unnecessary because of slightly improved revenue collections in the spring.

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Education

Education				
Operating Budget	FY1992	FY2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
<i>By Department or Division</i>				
Agricultural Res. and Ext.	\$20.9	\$30.1	3.7%	44.3%
College and Universities	171.6	315.5	6.3%	83.9%
Community Colleges	8.8	20.6	8.8%	133.3%
Deaf & Blind, School for the	5.1	7.8	4.4%	53.6%
State Board of Ed.	1.0	2.8	11.2%	188.9%
Health Education Programs	4.3	7.1	5.1%	65.0%
Historical Society	1.9	4.0	7.8%	111.2%
Library, State	3.0	4.0	3.0%	34.0%
Professional-Tech. Ed.	30.3	54.9	6.1%	81.0%
Public Broadcasting Sys.	2.3	8.7	14.3%	282.1%
Public School Support	520.0	992.8	6.7%	90.9%
Special Programs	3.6	8.9	9.6%	149.0%
Sprintend. of Public Instr.	60.9	131.0	8.0%	115.1%
Technology in Learning	---	.7	---	---
Vocational Rehabilitation	11.3	17.5	4.5%	55.7%
Total	\$845.0	\$1,606.6	6.6%	90.1%
<i>By Fund Source</i>				
General	\$703.0	\$1,311.5	6.4%	86.6%
Dedicated	66.9	147.6	8.2%	120.7%
Federal	75.0	147.5	7.0%	96.5%
Total	\$845.0	\$1,606.6	6.6%	90.1%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

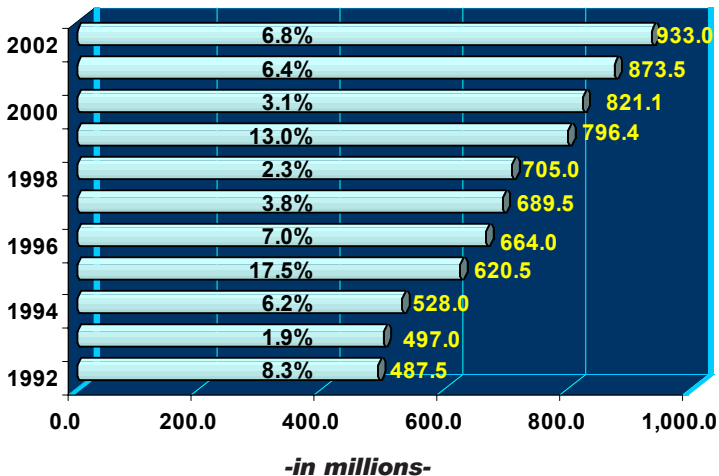
- ◆ Among all educational entities over the past decade, **Public Broadcasting** has seen the largest percentage increase at 282.1%, although this increase is driven almost entirely by a one-time FY 2002 appropriation of \$6.2 million to upgrade three of Public TV's five transmitters to digital technology, as required by an unfunded federal mandate.
- ◆ Conversely, the two educational entities with the smallest increases over the last ten years have been **Agricultural Research & Extension** at 44.3% and the **State Library** at 34%.
- ◆ The total increase for **all education** combined has been 90.1%. Statewide General Fund appropriations have increased by 107.0% over the course of the same ten year period.

Public Schools (K-12)

Appropriated Operating Budget	FY 1992	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
By Program				
Public Schools	\$520.0	\$992.8	6.7%	90.9%
General	\$487.5	\$933.0	6.8%	91.4%
Dedicated/Other	\$32.5	\$59.9	6.3%	84.3%
Total	\$520.0	\$992.8	6.7%	90.9%

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Excludes Prof.-Tech. Ed & Driver's Training funds.

Original General Fund Appropriations to Public Schools



Note: Black percentage is percentage change. FY 1999 appropriations include \$54.7 million in property tax replacement previously diverted from sales tax collections directly to Idaho school districts.

Local School District Certified Personnel

*85% of over 16,000 certified personnel employed
by local school districts in Idaho are teachers.*

<u>Activity Classification</u>	<u>FY91 FTP</u>	<u>FY2001 FTP</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
District Administration	325.3	386.8	1.7%	18.9%
School Administration	567.8	716.8	2.4%	26.2%
Student Services	823.3	1,314.4	4.8%	59.7%
Instructional Services	11,253.7	13,712.4	2.0%	21.8%
TOTAL	12,970.1	16,130.4	2.2%	24.4%

Note: FY 2000 SDOE sources are the most current available.

FY 2000/2001 School District Profiles

*Over 245,000 students are enrolled in Idaho's
K-12 public school system.*

<u>Size of District</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>Student Enroll.</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Expend per Student*</u>
Over 5,000 students	11	124,888	18.8	5,715
2,500 to 4,999 students	14	52,071	18.1	5,699
1,000 to 2,499 students	29	44,324	17.5	5,882
500 to 999 students	23	15,391	15.3	7,274
Less than 500 students	36	8,335	12.7	9,219
Statewide Total	113	245,009	17.9	5,909

Note: FY 2000 SDOE sources are the most current available.

Public School Funding Formula

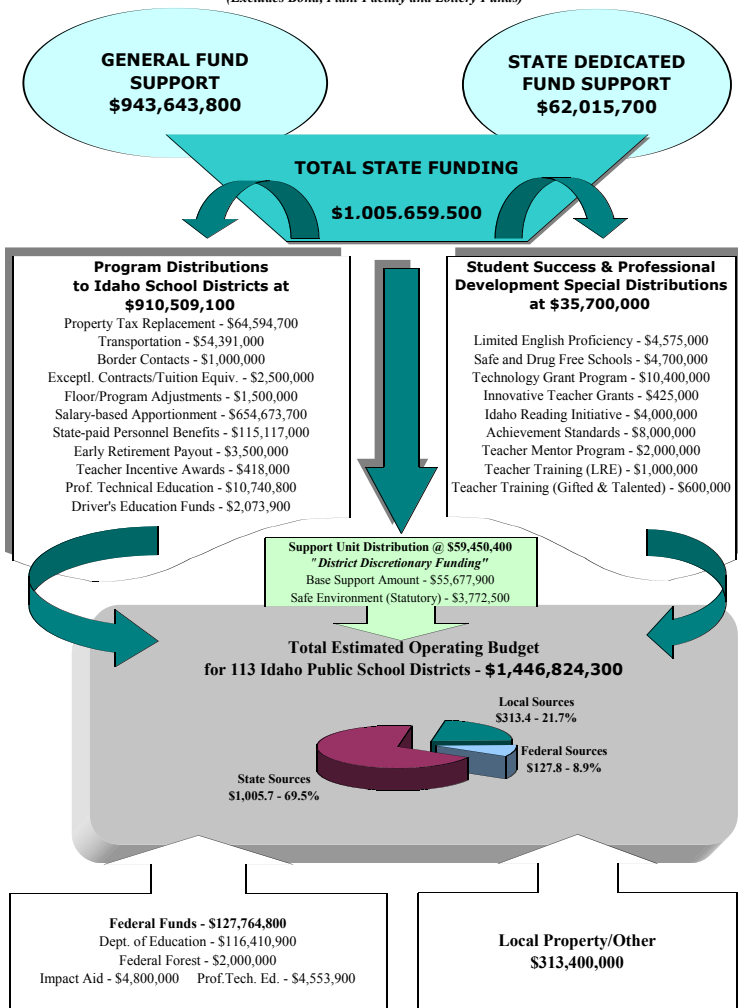
- ◆ **Support Units** - An integral part of the funding formula calculations is based on average daily attendance (ADA) according to the size of the schools and category of students. For example: In a district with 300 or more elementary students, each support unit is equal to 21.5 ADA. In a district with 100 elementary students, each support unit is equal to 16 ADA. In a district with 750 or more secondary students, each support unit is equal to 18.5 ADA. In a district with 250 secondary students, each support unit is equal to 13.5 ADA. The difference between the large and small districts is commonly referred to as the "sparsity factor". (Section 33-1002, subsection 6, Idaho Code).

- ◆ **Salary-Based Apportionment** – The salary-based apportionment segment of the public schools' appropriation typically makes up two-thirds of the appropriation. When applicable benefits are included, the total state funding involved in this area is 77%.

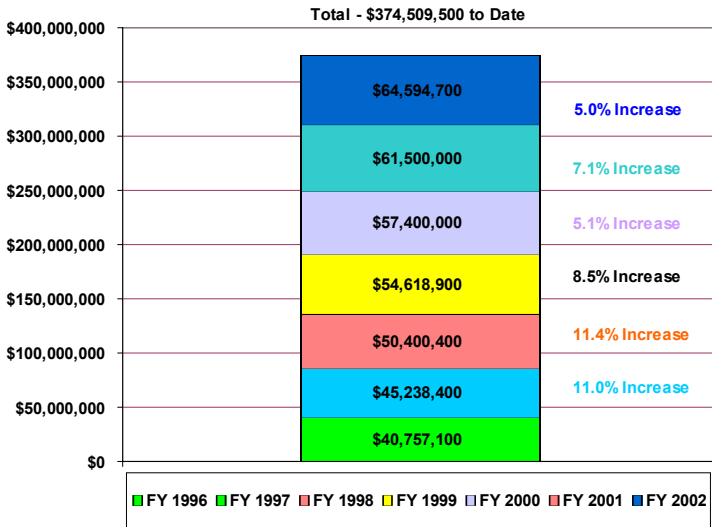
The salary-based apportionment is computed using the number of support units in a district multiplied by a staff allowance (equal to 1.1 for instructional positions; 0.075 for administrative; and, 0.375 for classified support staff) multiplied by a base salary (\$23,210 for instructional; \$33,760 for administrative; and \$18,463 for classified) multiplied by a district average experience and education index for the instructional and administrative areas. The experience and education index is computed according to a statutory table of years of service and level of education. Benefit costs for PERSI and FICA are computed on the total apportionment. (Sections 33-1004 through 33-1004F, Idaho Code.)

- ◆ **Transportation Program** - The costs of transporting pupils to and from school includes maintenance, operation and depreciation of vehicles, insurance, salaries and benefits of drivers, and other costs such as for contracted operations. The transportation support program is based on transporting pupils one and one-half miles or more unless approved by the state board of education. The state's share of the transportation costs are eighty-five percent (85%) of allowable costs for the preceding year (Section 33-1006, Idaho Code).

IDAHO PUBLIC SCHOOL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT - FY 2002 FUND FLOW (Excludes Bond, Plant Facility and Lottery Funds)



History of Property Tax Relief to Idaho Schools



- ◆ **HB 156**, Laws of 1995, reduced local school tax levy authority from four-tenths to three-tenths of one percent (a 25% reduction in maximum levy rate) and made up the same amount from state sales taxes in property tax replacement provisions of the law.
- ◆ **HB 1535**, Laws of 1998, changed the property tax replacement mechanism. The sales tax is now deposited into the General Fund and the tenth of one percent property tax replacement is presently included in the Public School Support budget as a General Fund appropriation beginning with FY 1999.
- ◆ Corresponding with slower increases in market valuation, increases in property tax replacement dollars have slowed somewhat over the last three years.

Education

Statewide Certified Staff Salaries for Idaho School Districts

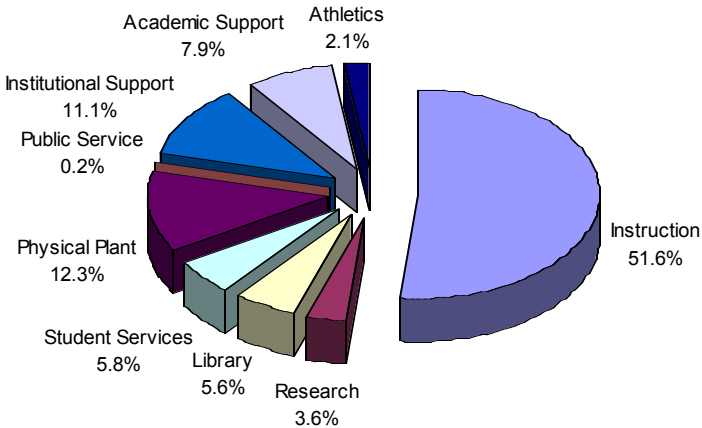
The average teacher's salary in Idaho is about \$37,000.

Activity Classification	FY91 Aver. Salary	FY2001 Aver. Salary	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
District Administration				
Superintendent	50,222	76,796	4.3%	52.9%
Assistant Superintendent	53,248	83,866	4.6%	57.5%
Director	44,681	59,965	3.0%	34.2%
Supervisor/Coordinator	38,609	55,158	3.6%	42.9%
Weighted Average	46,094	64,004	3.3%	38.9%
School Administration				
Elementary Principals	40,894	61,391	4.1%	50.1%
Secondary Principals	42,217	63,149	4.1%	49.6%
Assistant Principals	40,048	57,653	3.7%	44.0%
Weighted Average	41,134	60,891	4.0%	48.0%
Student Services				
Education Media Gen.	26,974	41,635	4.4%	54.4%
Counselors	30,489	41,908	3.2%	37.5%
School Psychologists	33,467	46,866	3.4%	40.0%
School Nurses	23,950	33,733	3.5%	40.8%
School Social Workers	29,758	36,004	1.9%	21.0%
Speech & Hearing Therap.	27,893	41,363	4.0%	48.3%
Weighted Average	29,591	41,427	3.4%	40.0%
Instructional Services				
Elementary Teachers	25,031	37,221	4.0%	48.7%
Secondary Teachers	26,080	36,992	3.6%	41.8%
Weighted Average	25,510	37,109	3.8%	45.5%

Note: FY 2000 SDOE sources are the most current available

College & Universities FY 2002 Appropriated Funding by Functional Classification

Source: Office of the State Board of Education



Brief Functional Classification Definitions

Instruction: academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

Research: individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

Public Service: cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

Academic Support: academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

Institutional Support: governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

Student Services: financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intramural athletics, cultural events, etc.

Athletics: administration, marketing and student participation in intercollegiate men's and women's athletics.

Physical Plant: services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

Source: National Association of College & University Business Officers

College & Universities Operating Budgets

Includes appropriated funding plus additional student fee revenue approved by the State Board of Education.

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

Operating Budget	FY1992	FY2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
<i>By Campus</i>				
Boise State University	\$ 49.8	\$ 94.9	6.7%	90.6%
Idaho State University	\$ 42.8	\$ 84.2	7.0%	96.7%
University of Idaho	\$ 67.0	\$ 114.0	5.5%	70.1%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 9.4	\$ 17.3	6.3%	84.0%
System, HERC, ITIG	\$ 2.6	\$ 4.4	5.4%	69.2%
Total Approp Funds	\$ 171.6	\$ 314.8	6.3%	83.4%
Add'l Student Fee Rev.	\$ 2.1	\$ 4.0	6.7%	90.5%
Total Operating Budgets	\$ 173.7	\$ 318.8	6.3%	83.5%

By Fund Source

General	\$ 141.4	\$ 235.9	5.3%	66.8%
Dedicated	\$ 32.3	\$ 79.0	9.4%	144.6%
Total	\$ 173.7	\$ 314.9	6.1%	81.3%

By Activity

Instruction	\$ 91.8	\$ 161.8	5.8%	76.3%
Research	\$ 4.5	\$ 9.8	8.1%	117.8%
Public Service	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.6	4.1%	50.0%
Library	\$ 9.6	\$ 17.7	6.3%	84.4%
Student Services	\$ 9.5	\$ 18.4	6.8%	93.7%
Physical Plant	\$ 19.4	\$ 39.2	7.3%	102.1%
Institutional Support	\$ 17.5	\$ 35.2	7.2%	101.1%
Academic Support	\$ 10.1	\$ 25.0	9.5%	147.5%
Athletics	\$ 3.3	\$ 6.7	7.3%	103.0%
Onetime \$/Unallocated	\$ 7.6	\$ 4.4	-5.3%	-42.1%
Total	\$ 173.7	\$ 318.8	6.3%	83.5%

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

FY 2002 Operating Budgets (in millions)

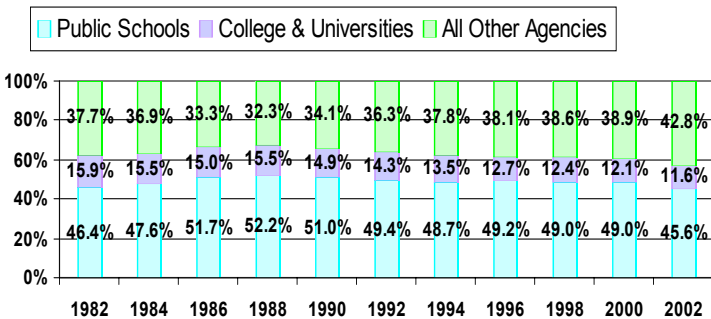


20 Year History of State Support for College & Universities BSU, ISU, UI & LCSC

Over the past twenty years higher education funding has become a smaller proportion of the total General Fund budget, going from 15.9% in FY 1982 to 11.6% in FY 2002. The FY 2001 percentage was 11.9%.

General Fund Appropriation	FY 1982	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
College & Universities	\$ 67.0	\$ 236.4	6.5%	252.8%
Public Schools	\$ 195.0	\$ 933.0	8.1%	378.5%
All Other Education	\$ 37.7	\$ 142.1	6.9%	276.9%
Health & Welfare	\$ 66.9	\$ 358.0	8.7%	435.1%
Adult/Juvenile Corrections	\$ 8.7	\$ 147.3	15.2%	1593.1%
All Other Agencies	\$ 45.3	\$ 227.5	8.4%	402.2%
Total	\$ 420.6	\$ 2,044.3	8.2%	386.0%

General Fund Percentage Distributions



- ◆ The range of public school's proportion of the total General Fund budget over the same period goes from a low of 45.6% in FY 2002 to high of 52.3% in FY 1987 and averages 49.4%
- ◆ The average annual growth rate for adult and juvenile corrections funding in Idaho has been nearly 2.5 times that of higher education since FY 1982.

College & Universities Resident & Non-Resident Student Fees

Sources: Office of the State Board of Education,
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

Student fees for both residents and non-residents in Idaho have been increasing at a higher rate than the WICHE state average, although they remain cheaper here.*

Annual Undergraduate Full-time Student Fees	Fall 1990	Fall 2000	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
Resident Fees				
Boise State University	\$ 1,165	\$ 2,451	7.7%	110.4%
Idaho State University	\$ 1,160	\$ 2,578	8.3%	122.2%
University of Idaho	\$ 1,166	\$ 2,476	7.8%	112.3%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,120	\$ 2,360	7.7%	110.7%
Idaho Average	\$ 1,153	\$ 2,466	7.9%	113.9%
WICHE Average	\$ 1,480	\$ 2,721	6.3%	83.9%

Non-Resident Tuition Only

Boise State University	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000	11.6%	200.0%
Idaho State University	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,240	12.1%	212.0%
University of Idaho	\$ 2,340	\$ 6,000	9.9%	156.4%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,900	\$ 5,438	11.1%	186.2%
Idaho Average	\$ 2,060	\$ 5,920	11.1%	187.4%
WICHE Average	\$ 3,893	\$ 6,738	5.6%	73.1%

*The 15 WICHE member states include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Non-resident students pay resident fees plus non-resident tuition.

- ◆ Of the 15 WICHE states, Idaho ranks twelfth in resident undergraduate fees and 10 in non-resident undergraduate costs.
- ◆ In Idaho, non-resident tuition has been increasing at a faster rate than resident fees. The average resident fees have increased from \$1,153 to \$2,466 (113.9%) from FY 1991 to FY 2001. Non-resident tuition only has increased from an average of \$2,060 to \$5,920 (187.4%) during that same period.
- ◆ The average **Idaho resident** undergraduate student pays fees which are 91% of the WICHE average, or \$255 per year less.
- ◆ The average **non-resident** undergraduate student in Idaho pays fees which are 88% of the WICHE average, or about \$818 per year less.
- ◆ For the 2001/2002 academic year, average, full-time resident undergraduate student fees in Idaho were increased by 8.9% or \$219 over the previous year. For full-time non-resident undergraduates, the increase was 3.2% which equates to \$269.

College & Universities

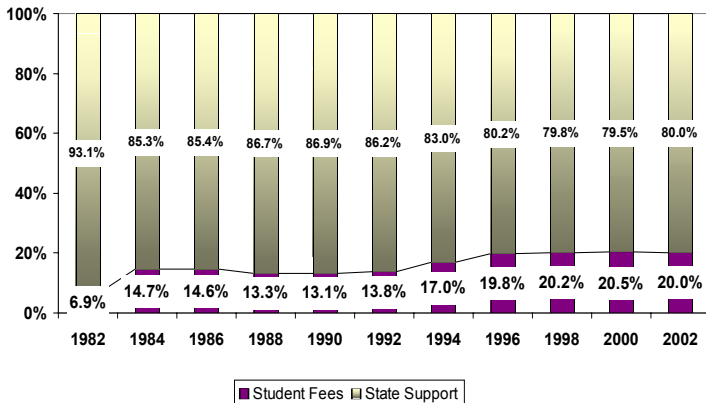
Student Fees

(Original Appropriations)

Students have been assuming a larger share of the cost of a public higher education over the years; however, the State still supports 80% of general education budgets.

General Fund Appropriation	FY 1982	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
General Fund	\$ 64.5	\$ 235.9	6.7%	265.7%
Endowment Funds	\$ 5.3	\$ 15.9	5.6%	200.0%
Total State Support	\$ 69.8	\$ 251.8	6.6%	260.7%
Student Fees	\$ 10.5	\$ 63.1	9.4%	501.0%
Total Appropriation	\$ 80.3	\$ 314.9	7.1%	292.2%

Student Fee Appropriations & State Support



- ◆ Systemwide for FY 2002, full-time student matriculation fees increased 8.9% over the previous year which will generate \$3.1 million. That amount will be added to the Original Appropriation. Matriculation fees are used for physical plant maintenance & operation, student services, and institutional support, which are complementary to, but not part of, the instructional program.
- ◆ All student fee increases must be approved by the State Board of Education. The Board's policy regarding student fees is that they shall be competitive with those of western peer institutions.

College & Universities Student Loans & Financial Aid

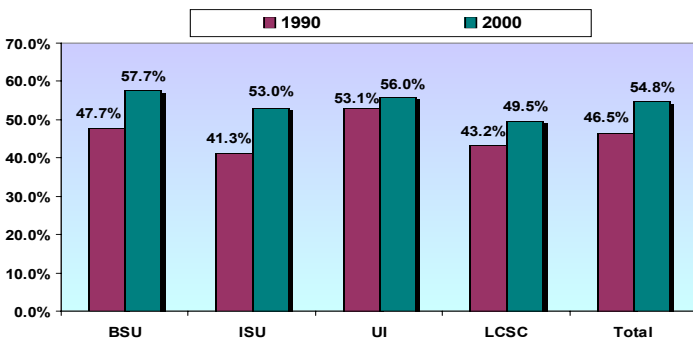
Source: Office of the State Board of Education

<u>Student Loans</u>	<u>FY1990</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
Need-Based & Non-Need-Based Loans				
Boise State University	\$ 6.3	\$ 22.5	13.6%	257.1%
Idaho State University	\$ 9.3	\$ 37.4	14.9%	302.2%
University of Idaho	\$ 9.4	\$ 33.2	13.4%	253.2%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1.9	\$ 5.5	11.2%	189.5%
Total Loans	\$ 26.9	\$ 98.6	13.9%	266.5%
Total Financial Aid				
Boise State University	\$ 13.2	\$ 39.0	11.4%	195.5%
Idaho State University	\$ 22.5	\$ 70.6	12.1%	213.8%
University of Idaho	\$ 17.7	\$ 59.3	12.9%	235.0%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 4.4	\$ 11.1	9.7%	152.3%
Total Financial Aid	\$ 57.8	\$ 180.0	12.0%	211.4%

- ◆ Besides student loans, other forms of financial aid include scholarships, grants, and on- and off-campus employment programs such as work-study.
- ◆ The State of Idaho will fund \$6.4 million in scholarships and grants for FY 2002.

Today's College Students Rely More on Loans

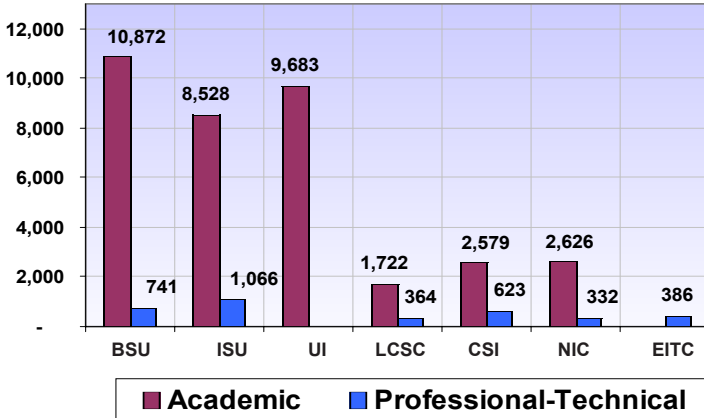
Of the \$180 million in financial aid offered to students on Idaho's four-year campuses in FY 2000, most of it (54.8%) came in the form of loans. Ten years ago, less than half (46.5%) of total financial aid came from loans.



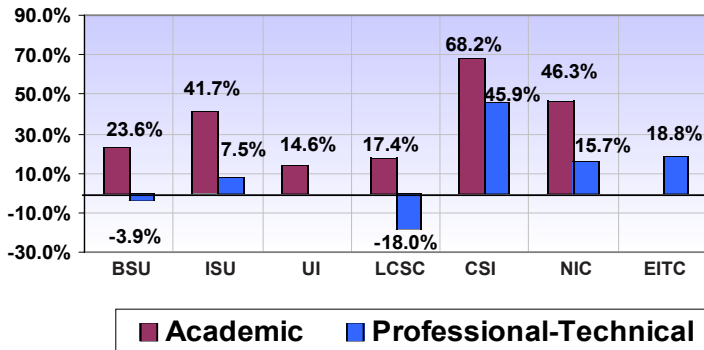
Idaho's Higher Education System
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students
Academic & Professional-Technical Enrollment

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

Fall 2000 Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment



Percent Change, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000
Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment

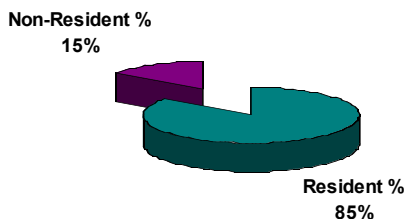


University of Idaho offers only academic curriculum. Eastern Idaho Technical College offers only professional-technical curriculum.

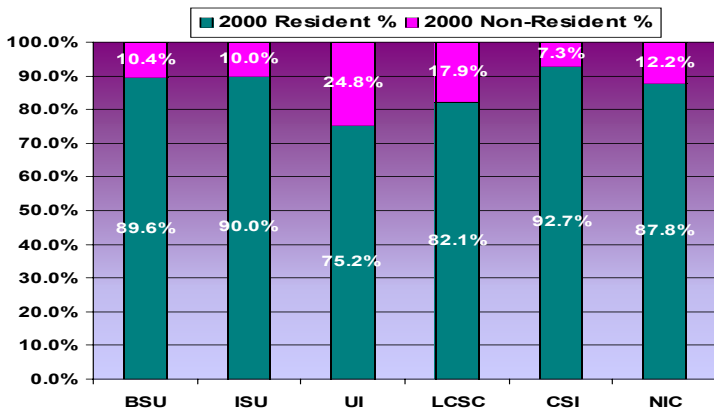
College & Universities Resident & Non-Resident Enrollment Fall 2000 Full-Time Academic Students

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

System Wide Percentage



Percentage By Campus



RESIDENT STUDENTS (Full-Time Academic)

From 1990 to 2000, Idaho State University experienced the largest real change in resident students, an increase of 1,967. The College of Southern Idaho experienced the highest rate of change. CSI ended the decade with 88% more resident students than they started with (956 to 1,794).

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS (Full-Time Academic)

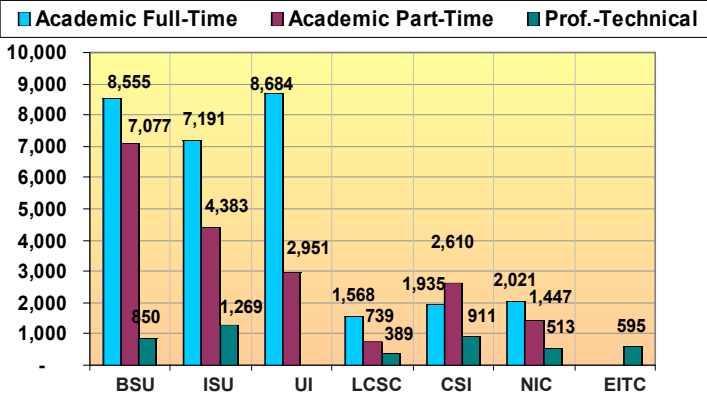
The University of Idaho experienced the largest real change in non-resident students (an additional 385), while Boise State University had the highest rate of change at 61.2% (554 to 893).

The number of non-resident students actually dropped by 13.6% (or 39 students) at North Idaho College from 1990 to 1999. At the same time, NIC experienced a 61% growth in resident students (1,099 to 1,774).

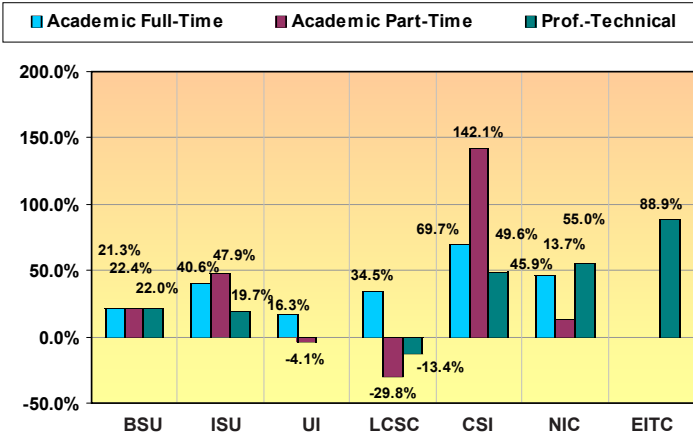
**Idaho's Higher Education System
Student Headcount
Academic & Professional-Technical Enrollment**

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

Fall 2000 Student Headcount



**Percent Change, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000
Student Headcount**



The University of Idaho offers only academic curriculum. Eastern Idaho Technical College offers only professional-technical curriculum.

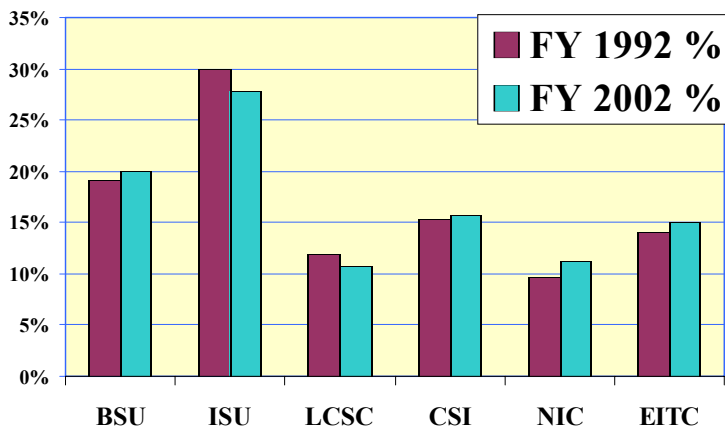
Postsecondary Professional-Technical Education

On a percentage basis, the allocation of postsecondary Professional -Technical Education funding among the six technical colleges has remained fairly constant over the last decade, with only N. Idaho College passing Lewis-Clark State College in share of funds.

Total Allocation <i>(includes Plant M&O)</i>	FY 1992	FY 2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
By Program				
University of Idaho	\$0.0	\$0.0	---	---
Boise State University	\$3.6	\$6.8	6.4%	86.2%
Idaho State University	\$5.8	\$9.6	5.2%	66.6%
Lewis-Clark State Coll.	\$2.2	\$3.7	5.4%	69.6%
Coll. Of Southern Idaho	\$2.9	\$5.5	6.5%	88.4%
North Idaho College	\$1.8	\$3.9	7.7%	109.7%
E. Idaho Tech. College	\$2.6	\$5.2	7.1%	99.0%
System-wide	0.02	0.0	---	-100.0%
Total	19.0	34.6	6.2%	82.5%
By Fund Source				
General	18.8	34.4	6.2%	82.8%
Federal	0.0	0.0	---	---
Other	0.2	0.2	3.6%	41.8%
Total	19.0	34.6	6.2%	82.5%

Source: State Division of Professional-Technical Education

Percent of Total Postsecondary Allocation

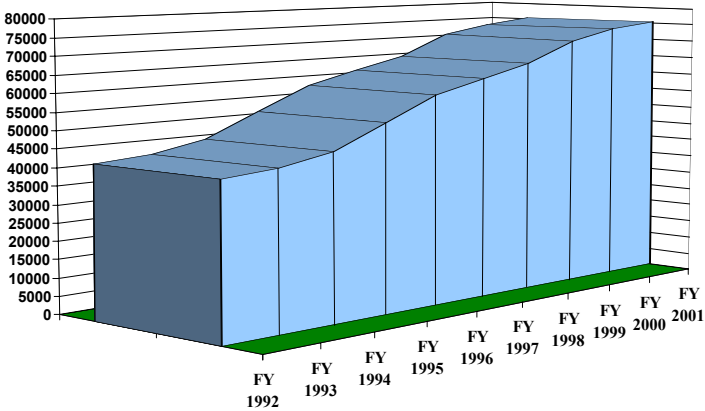


Professional-Technical Education

STRONG and STEADY ENROLLMENT GROWTH

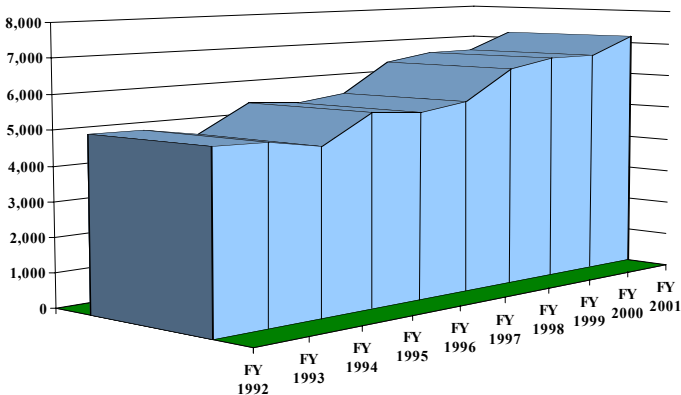
THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLING IN AT LEAST ONE PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION COURSE HAS INCREASED 79% OVER THE LAST DECADE.

Secondary Professional-Technical Course Enrollment



- ◆ At the six technical colleges, enrollment has grown 44% over the same ten-year period.

Postsecondary Technical Degree & Certificate Enrollment



Source: State Division of Professional-Technical Education

Community College Funding

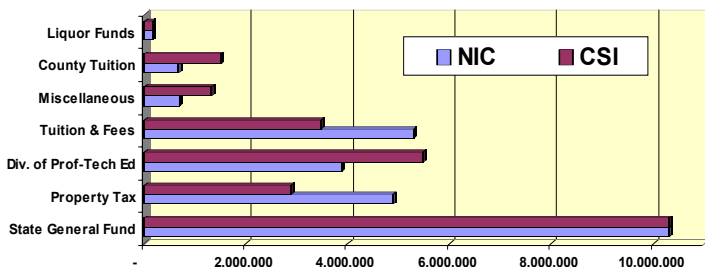
Sources: North Idaho College and the College of Southern Idaho

The fastest growing revenue source for the two community colleges over the past 10 years has been tuition and student fees followed by State General Fund Support.

Operating Budget	FY1992	FY2002	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
By Program				
College of Southern Idaho	\$ 13.1	\$ 25.1	6.72%	91.60%
North Idaho College	\$ 13.1	\$ 25.8	7.01%	96.95%
Total	\$ 26.2	\$ 50.9	6.87%	94.27%

By Fund Source				
State Support (General Fund)	\$ 8.8	\$ 20.6	8.88%	134.09%
Div. of Prof-Tech Ed	\$ 4.7	\$ 9.3	7.06%	97.87%
Liquor Funds	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	0.00%	0.00%
Property Tax	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.8	1.38%	14.71%
Tuition & Fees	\$ 3.3	\$ 8.7	10.18%	163.64%
County Tuition	\$ 1.2	\$ 2.2	6.25%	83.33%
Miscellaneous	\$ 1.0	\$ 2.0	7.18%	100.00%
Total	\$ 26.1	\$ 50.9	6.91%	95.02%

FY 2002 Revenue Source by Institution

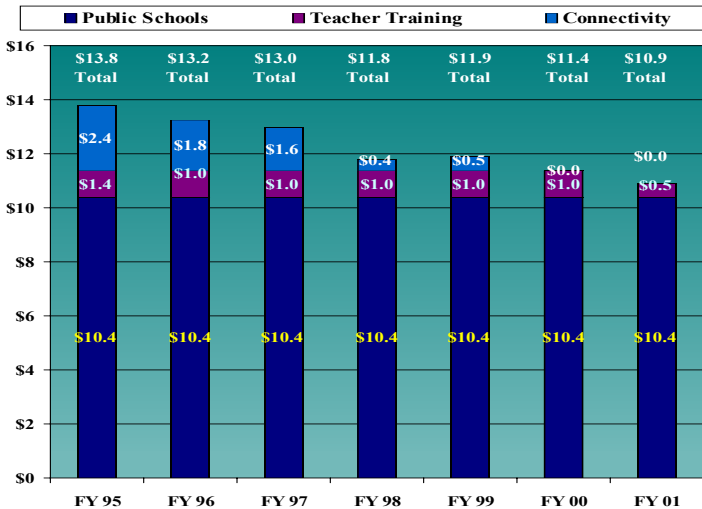


- ◆ For FY 2002, the Legislature appropriated a \$3.2 million. Property Tax Relief Fund Shift to the two community colleges. That amount was split equally between NIC and CSI. Since it will be used to replace local property taxes on a dollar-for-dollar basis, the overall funding received by the two schools will not increase.
- ◆ It is anticipated that the fund shift will reduce the property taxes paid by Kootenai County residents for their community college district by 31%. Likewise, Twin Falls and Jerome county residents can expect about a 37% decrease.
- ◆ The statutory maximum Maintenance & Operations levy in the two community college districts is .0016 of taxable market value. Another .0001 can be assessed for gym and grounds. The actual levies assessed for each school are much less than these maximum allowable amounts

Educational Technology Funding

Over the Idaho Council for Technology in Learning's eight year existence, \$96.9 million has been appropriated for educational technology projects in Idaho's secondary and postsecondary schools.

History of State Educational Technology Funding (ICTL Only - in millions)



- ◆ In response to the Legislature's 1994 Technology Initiative, the ICTL, the State Board of Education and the Department of Education created a framework for integrating technology into Idaho public schools.
- ◆ The vision is to '...create schools where students are motivated to learn with the help of quality instruction and leading-edge technology...'

Eight goals were defined to fulfill this vision:

1. Integrate technology-based resources with curriculum.
2. Ensure compatibility of equipment.
3. Collaborate with Colleges of Education to prepare and train teachers.
4. Encourage the collaboration of schools, libraries, state agencies, community organizations, business, industries and citizens.
5. Create technology systems that enhance school efficiency.
6. Evaluate the impact of technology on teaching, learning and resource utilization.
7. Train students to support the technology systems.
8. Support technology systems district-wide.

Program Descriptions

- ◆ The Office of the State Board of Education provides staff support to the State Board of Education.
- ◆ The Superintendent of Public Instruction implements state and federal laws and policies affecting public schools, and provides leadership and assistance to Idaho school districts.
- ◆ The School for the Deaf and the Blind at Gooding provides educational opportunities for hearing and visually impaired children across Idaho.
- ◆ Professional-Technical (formerly Vocational) Education coordinates the delivery of applied educational programs through both the secondary school system and the state's six postsecondary technical colleges.
- ◆ Idaho's two 2-year community colleges--North Idaho College in Coeur d'Alene and the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls--offer academic and professional-technical education and work force development training.
- ◆ The Agricultural Research and Cooperative Extension Service conducts research on improving agricultural practices and productivity at 12 centers across the state. Extension offices, located in 42 of Idaho's 44 counties, delivers the resulting benefits to the public.
- ◆ There are five Health Education Programs. The WOI program provides veterinary medicine education. WWAMI and the University of Utah provide medical education. IDEP provides dental education. WICHE provides undergraduate education to several hundred students and professional education to two occupational therapy and eight optometry students. The Family Practice Residency program provides physician training to newly graduated medical doctors.
- ◆ There are seven Special Programs. FUR works to increase the productivity of Idaho's forest industries. IGS collects geologic and mineral data. The Scholarships & Grants Program administers several such postsecondary programs. The Idaho Museum of Natural History is located at ISU. The six Small Business Development Centers located around the state assist entrepreneurs. The Idaho Council on Economic Education helps teachers to incorporate economics into their lesson plans.
- ◆ The State Council for Technology in Learning helps K-12 teachers use technology in the classroom.
- ◆ Idaho Educational Public Broadcasting provides instructional and educational programming through five transmitters that reach 97% of the state's population.
- ◆ The State Library coordinates and provides library services to the in Idaho and acts as a resource for state government.
- ◆ The Historical Society preserves significant buildings, sites and objects and provides interpretation of historic information.
- ◆ Vocational Rehabilitation programs include renal disease services, rehabilitation services for severely disabled persons with barriers to employment, epilepsy services, and independent living centers.

Health and Human Services

Health and Human Services

<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY1992</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
<i>By Department or Division</i>				
Catastrophic Health Care	---	\$10.7	---	---
Health & Welfare	472.3	1,177.5	9.6%	149.3%
Environmental Quality	25.9	---	---	(100.0%)
Family & Community Svcs	39.5	153.9	14.6%	290.1%
Commissions & Councils	1.6	3.7	8.5%	126.4%
Indirect Support Services	14.4	32.6	8.5%	126.1%
Medical Assistance	---	809.5	---	---
Public Health Services	29.7	54.1	6.2%	82.1%
Veterans Services	4.7	---	---	(100.0%)
Welfare	285.5	123.6	(8.0%)	(56.7%)
Community Rehabilitation	70.9	---	---	(100.0%)
Public Health Districts	4.1	11.1	10.5%	170.3%
Total	\$476.4	\$1,199.3	9.7%	151.7%

By Fund Source

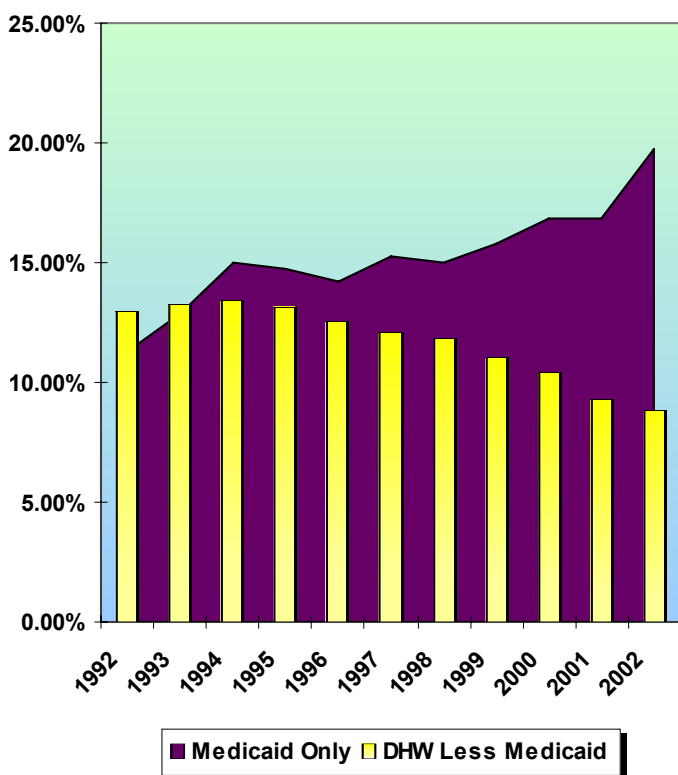
General	\$151.0	\$378.6	9.6%	150.7%
Dedicated	51.2	59.2	1.5%	15.5%
Federal	274.2	761.6	10.8%	177.7%
Total	\$476.4	\$1,199.3	9.7%	151.7

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ **Environmental Quality and Veterans Services** were moved from the Department of Health and Welfare in fiscal year 2001. Environmental Quality was established as a standalone department, and Veterans Services was moved under the Department of Self-Governing Agencies.
- ◆ **Medical Assistance (Medicaid)** was moved from the Division of Welfare and established as a separate division in fiscal year 1997.
- ◆ The **Division of Community Rehabilitation** was merged with the Division of Family and Community Services in fiscal year 1997 as part of a departmental reorganization.

Medicaid Spending Patterns

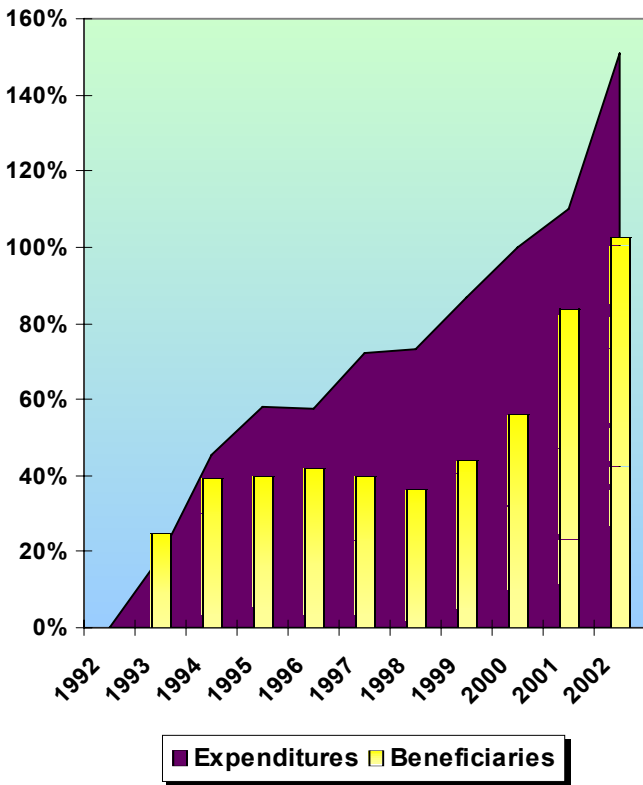
Medicaid and All Other Health and Welfare Spending as a Percentage of the Total State Budget



- ◆ As a percentage of the total state budget, Health and Welfare less Medicaid went from about 13% in 1992 down to 9% in 2002.
- ◆ Conversely, Medicaid went from 11% of the total state budget in 1992 up to 20% in 2002.
- ◆ Between 1992 and 2002 Medicaid expenditures grew, on average, over 14% each year at a time when the overall state budget grew just 7%.

Medicaid Spending Vs. Enrollment

Medicaid Spending Outpaced Rise in Beneficiaries from 1992 to 2002



- ◆ From 1992 to 2002 the growth in Medicaid expenditures outpaced the rise in program beneficiaries by 48%.
- ◆ Prior to 1999 Medicaid enrollment remained relatively stable, but began to increase significantly from that point forward. This is primarily due to those applying for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIPs).
- ◆ From 1999 to 2002, It is projected that total caseload will increase by 59,900 which is an increase of about 70%.

Forecasted Medicaid Expenditures by Fiscal Year (Does Not Include CHIP)

<u>Type of Services</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
Inpatient Hospital	104.5	124.0	146.3
Nursing Facility	119.2	121.6	131.1
Prescribed Drugs	99.3	109.8	123.6
Waivered Services	58.7	79.8	93.6
Physician Services	47.9	54.8	61.9
Mental Health	37.0	48.5	58.9
Outpatient Hospital	30.4	38.6	47.8
Developmental Disability Center	28.4	34.2	40.0
ICF-MR Care	35.3	35.4	35.9
Dental Services	17.9	22.9	27.8
Targeted Case Management	16.7	20.0	22.7
Personal Care Services	13.6	17.6	20.4
Medical Transportation	10.5	14.5	18.5
Durable Medical Equipment	11.9	14.7	17.0
Medicare Parts A&B	12.6	13.3	14.0
Home Health Services	7.3	8.2	8.7
Other Practitioners	5.3	6.5	7.8
Physical Thereapy	4.7	5.8	6.7
Lab & Radiology Services	6.7	5.7	6.4
EPSDT Services	3.6	4.1	4.6
Rural Health Clinic Services	3.1	3.9	4.5
Federally Qualified Health Center	1.9	2.5	3.1
School District Services	1.9	2.2	2.7
Indian Health Services	1.7	2.1	2.5
Primary Care Case Management	1.5	1.6	1.8
Prosthetic & Orthotic	1.1	1.4	1.6
Group Health Plan Payments	1.4	1.4	1.5
Optician Services & Supplies	0.1	1.2	1.4
Outpatient Rehabilitation	0.9	1.1	1.3
Family Planning	0.8	0.9	1.1
Sterilizations	0.9	0.9	0.1
Hospice Benefits	0.5	0.6	0.7
Audiologist	0.4	0.5	0.6
Medical Supplies	0.3	0.3	0.4
District Health	0.2	0.2	0.2
Abortions	-	-	-
Clinic and Diagnostic Services	-	-	-
Total	688.2	800.8	917.2
<i>Dollar Difference</i>	-	112.6	116.4
<i>%Change</i>	-	16%	15%

Law and Public Safety

<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY1992</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
<u><i>By Department or Division</i></u>				
Correction	40.5	127.2	12.1%	214.0%
Administration Division	10.0	8.1	(2.1%)	(19.0%)
Field & Community Svc.	7.0	17.8	9.9%	156.4%
Institutional Support	---	15.1	---	---
Prisons Division	23.3	63.4	10.5%	171.8%
Privately Op. State Prison	---	21.5	---	---
Pardons & Parole	.2	1.3	18.4%	442.1%
Judicial Branch	15.2	29.1	6.7%	91.6%
Juvenile Corrections	---	47.2	---	---
Police, Idaho State	31.7	52.7	5.2%	66.0%
Brand Inspection	1.8	2.4	2.9%	32.9%
Police, Div. of Idaho State	28.0	47.1	5.3%	68.0%
POST Academy	.9	2.4	10.5%	170.8%
Racing Commission	1.0	.8	(2.8%)	(24.4%)
Total	\$87.4	\$256.1	11.4%	193.0%
<u><i>By Fund Source</i></u>				
General	\$62.7	\$194.2	12.0%	209.8%
Dedicated	19.2	44.7	8.8%	133.3%
Federal	5.6	17.2	12.0%	210.1%
Total	\$87.4	\$256.1	11.4%	193.0%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ The significant decrease in the **Department of Correction's Administration Division** is because the appropriation for contract providers and county jails was transferred to the Prisons Division during a budget reorganization in FY 2001.
- ◆ Also, the **Commission for Pardons & Parole** assumed the responsibility for preparing documentation and investigatory work for the Commission from the Prisons Division in the mid-nineties with the introduction of the Hearing Officer Program, contributing to the significant percentage increase over the last ten years.
- ◆ Prior to FY 1996 the **Department of Juvenile Corrections** was part of Health & Welfare. There is not adequate budget documentation to identify the costs accurately for FY 1992.

Forecasting Idaho's Prison Population

The following tables show the ten year history and projected changes for the next three fiscal years in Idaho's prison population by gender.

Actual Offender Populations from FY 1992 to FY 2001

Pop.	6/92	6/93	6/94	6/95	6/96	6/97	6/98	6/99	6/00	6/01
Male	2,188	2,281	2,619	2,949	3,267	3,661	3,654	4,048	4,567	4940
Female	136	138	169	201	229	298	303	356	435	512
Total	2,324	2,419	2,788	3,150	3,496	3,959	3,957	4,404	5,002	5452
Annual Growth%	4.1	15.3	13	11	13.2	-0.1	11.3	13.6	9	
Male	107	93	338	330	318	394	-7	394	519	373
Female	13	2	31	32	28	69	5	53	79	77
Total	120	95	369	362	346	463	-2	447	598	450
Monthly Growth										
Male	8.9	7.8	28.2	27.5	26.5	32.8	-0.06	32.8	43.4	31.1
Female	1.1	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.3	5.8	0.4	4.4	6.6	6.4
Total	10.0	8.0	30.8	30.2	28.8	38.6	0.3	37.2	50.0	37.5

- ◆ In FY2001 the percentage growth was forecast to be 6.7%, while the actual growth was 8.9%. The increase in the number of incarcerated offenders rose from 5,002 in June 2000, to 5,452 as of June 2001, for an increase of 450 offenders.

Projected Offender Populations FY 2002 to FY 2004

Population	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04
Male	5,271	5,609	5,867
Female	577	621	660
Total	5,848	6,230	6,527
Annual Growth			
Male	331	338	258
Female	65	44	39
Total	396	382	297
Monthly Growth			
Male	28	28	22
Female	5	4	3
Total	33	32	25

Future Prison Bed Needs

Projected Male Population*

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Change</u>
Jun-02	5,271	331
Jun-03	5,609	338
Jun-04	5,867	258

Projected Custody Levels*

	<u>Close</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Com</u>	<u>Total</u>
627	1,898	2,246	500	5,271	
667	2,019	2,389	534	5,609	
698	2,112	2,499	558	5,867	

Projected Prison Bed Shortage

	<u>Close</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Com</u>	<u>Total</u>
	23	(38)	(26)	19	(22)
	(17)	(159)	(169)	35	(310)
	(48)	(252)	(279)	11	(568)

Projected Female Population*

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Change</u>
Jun-02	577	65
Jun-03	621	44
Jun-04	660	39

Projected Custody Levels*

	<u>Close</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Com</u>	<u>Total</u>
9	163	222	183	577	
10	175	238	198	621	
11	186	253	210	660	

Projected Prison Bed Shortage

	<u>Close</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Com</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(5)	(75)	(89)	(56)	(225)
	(6)	13	45	79	131
	(7)	2	30	67	92

Source: Review & Analysis Bureau, IDOC

- ◆ The first year of offender population forecasting using a flow model process ended on June 30, 2001 with the actual number of new admissions of offenders serving a determinate sentence being 3 less than the forecast predicted. The flow model relies upon demographics and the study of how long it takes certain offenders groups to move through the prison system. The original forecast released in January 2001 by the Forecast Advisory Committee predicted there would be 349 more admissions than releases in FY 2001. The actual number was 346.
- ◆ A second part of the overall forecast is based upon historical and statistical analysis of the number of retained jurisdiction, parole violators returned to incarceration, and termers who are housed in other jurisdictions at no cost to the state. In each of these instances the forecast was low compared to the actual number of offenders in these categories by a total of 119.

Census of Idaho Prison Beds by Institution

	Gen Pop	*RDU	Medical	Segre- gation	Mental Health	Total Beds	Safe Op. Capacity
ISCI	1,015	268	29	78		1,390	1,324
IMSI	462		5	160	44	671	584
SICI	549			7		556	549
Parole Rel.	100					100	100
NICI	357			14		371	357
ICI-O	509			16		525	509
SAWC	110		4	1		115	110
PWCC	243	24	8	5		280	267
ICC	1,272		5	42		1,319	1,272
CWC	352					352	352
Total Beds	4,969	292	51	323	44	5,679	5,424

* Receiving & Diagnostic Unit

Source: Prisons Division; IDOC

Census of Idaho Prison Beds

- ◆ The Department of Correction now has 5,261 general population and receiving & diagnostic beds for men and women. Special needs beds are also available but at a reduced level of occupancy as reflected in the Safe Operating Capacity column. For planning purposes 400 county jail beds can be added to these 5,424 beds for a statewide total of 5,824.
- ◆ Although all of the prisons have a mix of inmates with different custody levels, the primary security level for ISCI is medium; IMSI is maximum; SICI is minimum; NICI is minimum; ICI-O is mixed medium/minimum; SAWC is minimum; PWCC is all levels; ICC is mixed medium/minimum; and community work centers are minimum/community.
- ◆ By the end of June 2001, Idaho had 183 inmates housed in county jails, and 129 in out-of-state private facilities. County jails will be relied upon to absorb offender population growth throughout FY 2002.

Snapshot of Idaho State Prison Inmates

On June 30, 2001 there were 5,452 offenders in the Idaho state prison system. The following tables show where inmates are housed based upon their status, and then by the most serious crime category for which the inmates were incarcerated.

Status	Prisons	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total
Civil	3				3
Non-Idaho	11				11
Parole Violator	151			42	193
"Rider"	479	55		41	575
Term	4181	260	129	100	4670
Total	4825	315	129	183	5452

Crime Group	Prisons	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total	Percent
Alcohol	299	42	4	10	355	6.5%
Assault	940	32	14	21	1007	18.5%
Drug Related	1099	114	44	61	1318	24.2%
Murder & Man.	327	4	15	4	350	6.4%
No Crime Group	0	0	0	10	10	20.0%
Property	1208	123	47	68	1446	26.5%
Sex	952	0	5	9	966	17.7%
Total	4825	315	129	183	5452	100%

Non-Idaho = Offenders convicted in another state, but serving their time in Idaho.

"Rider" = Offenders for whom the courts have temporarily retained custody.

Term = Offenders sentenced and serving time in an institution.

Snapshot of Probationers & Parolees

On June 30, 2001 there were 7,945 offenders under supervision by the Department of Correction's Field & Community Services Division. The following table shows where offenders are supervised.

Districts	Probation	Parole	Total	Percent
D1	826	94	920	11.6%
D2	434	34	468	5.9%
D3	1204	229	1433	18.0%
D4	1796	452	2248	28.3%
D5	836	109	945	11.9%
D6	574	99	673	8.5%
D7	918	145	1063	13.4%
HQ's	134	61	195	2.5%
Total	6722	1223	7945	100%

Idaho's Drug and Violent Crime Trends

Type of Crime or Arrest	Crime Rates (Per 1,000 Population)				Percent Chg	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	98/99
Aggravated Assault	2.70	2.20	2.00	2.30	1.93	-16%
Murder	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	-31%
Rape	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.34	10%
Robbery	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.19	-10%
Larceny	31.20	28.70	27.60	25.70	21.80	-15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2.50	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.50	-17%
Burglary	7.70	6.90	7.30	6.70	5.90	-12%
Total Violent Crime	3.23	2.66	2.57	2.81	2.48	-12%
Domestic Violence	3.70	3.00	3.20	3.00	2.86	-5%
Drug Equipment	4.00	3.40	3.80	3.80	3.84	1%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	4.60	3.80	4.50	4.50	4.40	-2%
Juvenile Arrest	144.30	147.30	136.60	134.00	119.30	-11%
Total Drug Arrest Rate	6.30	5.20	5.70	5.85	5.93	1%
Juvenile Drug Arrest	8.55	8.46	8.38	8.62	8.12	-6%
Law Enforcement Officers	1.77	1.81	1.89	1.87	1.89	6%

- ◆ Recent crime data show that the overall crime rate in Idaho fell for the fourth consecutive year; total violent crime rates decreased by 12%, aggravated assault, murder, robbery, larceny motor vehicle theft, burglary, and domestic violence, all experienced significant declines. Forcible rape was the only violent crime that had a significant increase (10%) between 1998 and 1999.
- ◆ Drug/narcotic offenses and drug equipment offenses have not concurrently dropped by the same or similar degree of magnitude. In 1999 there were 5,542 drug offenses reported in Idaho. The following indicates the type of criminal activity reported in the 5,542 cases:
 - ✓ 73.0% Possessing
 - ✓ 15.9% Using/Consuming
 - ✓ 7.3% Buying/Selling
 - ✓ 2.7% Cultivating/Manufacturing
 - ✓ 1.1% Transporting/Importing

Law and Public Safety

- Overall drug arrests increased by 3.2% from 7,196 in 1998 to 7,425 in 1999. 4,345 adults and 821 juveniles were arrested for drug/narcotic violations (there can be more than one offense per arrest). There were 150 more statewide drug arrests made in 1999 than in 1998.
- In 1999, the Idaho State Police made 15% of the total drug/narcotic and drug equipment arrests compared to all other law enforcement agencies in the state.

Idaho State Police Drug/Narcotics

Total Arrests

Region				Arrest Rates (per 10,000 People)		
	1998	1999	Percent Change 1998/1999	Arrest Rate 1998	Arrest Rate 1999	Percent Change 1998/1999
Region 1	133	127	-5%	7.85	7.32	-7%
Region 2	52	30	-42%	5.31	3.07	-42%
Region 3	108	221	105%	2.19	4.36	99%
Region 4	145	105	-28%	9.22	6.62	-28%
Region 5	77	123	60%	5.01	7.95	59%
Region 6	83	68	-18%	5.23	4.25	-19%
Totals	598	674	0	4.86	5.38	11%

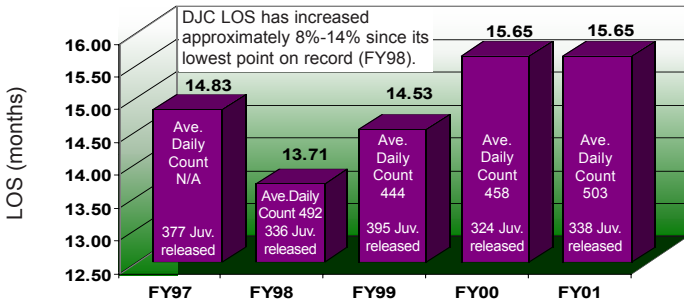
Idaho Clandestine Methamphetamine Lab Seizures Idaho State Police participation by calendar year

In 1999, 152 pounds of methamphetamines were seized by law enforcement in Idaho, representing 12% of all drugs seized.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Region 1	1	2	15	39	92	90
Region 2	2	2	0	3	2	13
Region 3	7	14	26	34	43	29
Region 4	2	2	2	2	4	6
Region 5	8	14	19	16	26	39
Region 6	3	2	1	4	4	9
Totals	23	36	63	98	171	186

Source: Idaho State Police

Juvenile Corrections Conducts Study on Length of Stay



- ◆ Length of stay (LOS) is defined as the total days a juvenile is committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections - from the date the commitment is court ordered until the release papers are signed. The length of stay is calculated only for juveniles released from state custody during a specific year.
- ◆ Length of stay has increased 14% from its lowest point on record in FY98 and stayed the same at 15.65 months in FY00 through FY01.
- ◆ Approximately half of all placements in FY01 were with 71 different contract providers including private operators, nonprofits, county detention centers, and county jails.
- ◆ The holding time for initial assessment increased from 14 days to 17 days in the Juvenile Management Center, and new placements decreased from 477 in FY00, to 361 in FY01, reflecting capacity difficulties in moving juveniles and finding suitable placements.
- ◆ The severity of the committing charge is generally not a good predictor of how quickly a juvenile will complete programming with the exception of juveniles charged with sexually abusive behavior. Of the 43 sex offenders released during FY01, 20 were in custody between 2.5 and 5.4 years. Multiple placements of sex offenders is playing a major role in increasing the Department's length of stay.
- ◆ Overall, 55 more juveniles were committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections between July 1999 and July 2001. The combination of more juveniles and the longer length of stay explains the rise in the daily count experienced in FY00 and FY01. Having the system at capacity has contributed to the increase in overall length of stay - time spent in staging and corrective action placements added an average of 54 days to the length of stay for those youth released in January through December 2000.

Natural Resources

Natural Resources

<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY1992</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
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By Department or Division

Environmental Quality	---	\$40.5	---	---
Fish & Game	38.6	62.8	5.0%	63.0%
Land, Board of Com.	18.2	30.5	5.3%	67.7%
Invest. Brd., End. Fund	---	.6	---	---
Lands	18.2	29.9	5.1%	64.3%
Parks & Recreation	16.7	34.3	7.4%	105.1%
Lava Hot Springs	.7	1.1	4.2%	51.2%
Parks & Recreation	16.0	33.2	7.6%	107.5%
Water Resources	12.5	22.0	5.8%	75.5%
Total	\$86.0	\$190.1	8.3%	121.0%

By Fund Source

General	\$20.6	\$45.1	8.1%	118.8%
Dedicated	45.9	95.2	7.6%	107.2%
Federal	19.5	49.8	9.9%	156.0%
Total	\$86.0	\$190.1	8.3%	121.0%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ **S1426aa** of 2000 moved the **Division of Environmental Quality** to a stand-alone Department of Environmental Quality. The FY 1992 budget for DEQ, in the Department of Health and Welfare, was \$25.9 million resulting in a 4.5% annual change and a 56.0% total ten-year change.
- ◆ **H643aa** of 1998 moved the **Endowment Fund Investment Board** under the Land Board effective July 1, 2000. The FY 1992 budget for EFIB, in the Governor's Office, was \$.4 million resulting in a 5.5% annual change and a 71.1% total ten-year change. JFAC also approved a continuous appropriation for consulting fees, bank custodial fees and portfolio-related external costs for FY 2002.

- ◆ The legislature moved the **Soil Conservation Commission** from the Department of Lands to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1997. Removing the FY 1992 budget for the SCC of \$1.4 million results in a 5.9% annual change and an 78.1% total ten-year change for the Department of Lands.
- ◆ Adjusting for **DEQ, EFIB, and SCC** budgets in FY 1992, the annual change would be 5.5% instead of 8.3% and the total change would be 71.4% instead of 121.0% for the ten-year period.

Fish and Game Receipts

Description	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2001 Actual
Fish and Game Fund				
Licenses & Permits	\$21,376,800	\$21,114,500	\$22,573,000	\$27,472,700
"Idaho Wildlife" mag.	69,900	61,300	0	0
Federal Reimburs.	19,910,100	18,791,500	19,752,400	19,111,900
Priv. & Loc. Reimburs.	1,221,600	1,512,900	1,786,000	1,994,600
Priv. and Loc. Trusts	236,700	411,100	854,500	100,900
Primary/Sec. Depred.	83,400	133,100	125,700	192,100
Miscellaneous Income	347,400	952,900	566,800	1,246,500
Total FG Fund	\$43,245,900	\$42,977,300	\$45,658,400	\$50,975,500
Set-Aside Funds:				
Hab. Acqu. and Devel.	506,900	830,300	457,200	447,500
Salmon & Steelhead Tag	112,500	305,400	195,500	383,200
Upland Game Stamp	255,200	391,100	293,700	0
Mig. Waterfowl Stamp	165,100	208,500	222,800	0
Wint. Fdng. & Hab. Impr.	368,300	441,900	422,100	420,600
Non-game Programs	19,600	45,500	23,900	49,200
Meat Proc. Charges	3,200	8,700	8,700	9,600
Total Set-Aside Funds:	1,430,800	2,231,400	1,594,100	1,310,000
Grand Total	\$44,676,700	\$45,208,700	\$47,252,500	\$52,285,500

Natural Resources

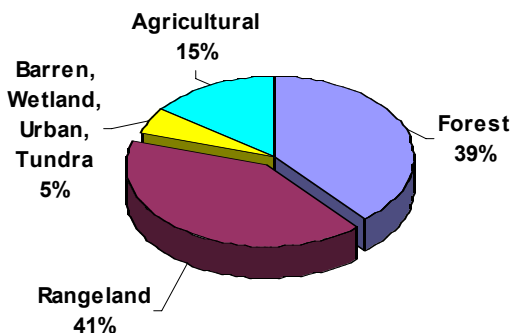
Idaho Land Ownership

<u>Description</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
Federal Land	33,412,277	63.1%
BLM	11,836,481	22.3%
USFS	20,458,276	38.6%
Other	1,117,520	2.1%
State Land	2,693,260	5.1%
Endowments	2,458,405	4.6%
Fish & Game	187,769	0.4%
Parks & Recreation	38,407	0.1%
U of I Board of Regents	8,679	0.0%
Private Land	16,271,679	30.7%
Tribal Land	464,077	0.9%
County Land	96,311	0.2%
Municipal Land	22,972	0.0%
Total	52,960,576	100.0%

Source: County Profiles 2000, Idaho Department of Commerce

- ◆ Idaho is the 13th largest state with a total area of 53.5 million acres, including about 500,000 acres of water.

Idaho Land Use



- ◆ Rangeland is the largest land use in Idaho.

Idaho Endowment Lands and Funds

Background:

When Idaho became a state in 1890, the Admission's Act granted the new state about 3 million acres of federal lands for public school support and another 650 thousand acres for support of eight other endowment beneficiaries. The State Constitution placed the management of these lands into the hands of the five-member State Board of Land Commissioners composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Controller, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Constitution placed the responsibility for management of the financial assets generated by the endowment lands under the State Treasurer.

Over the years the board sold and exchanged properties so that about 2.1 million acres of public school endowment lands remain and about 350,000 acres of the other eight beneficiaries land remain. In addition to land sales and mineral revenue, the Land Board wisely chose to deposit timber sale revenue into the permanent endowment. It chose to place lease revenues into the income funds for annual distribution along with the earnings from the permanent funds.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Perm Endow June 2000*</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Public Schools	2,087,644	85.0%	\$552,321,831	68.3%
Charitable Institutions	78,188	3.2%	53,301,280	6.6%
School of Science	75,397	3.1%	53,883,656	6.7%
Normal School	59,495	2.4%	47,211,096	5.8%
University of Idaho	55,872	2.3%	42,027,219	5.2%
Agricultural College	33,407	1.4%	15,193,842	1.9%
State Hospital South	31,097	1.3%	23,854,835	2.9%
Penitentiary	29,024	1.2%	18,091,404	2.2%
Capitol Building	7,222	0.3%	3,369,117	0.4%
Total	2,457,348	100.0%	\$809,254,280	100.0%

* June 30 Book Value Basis .

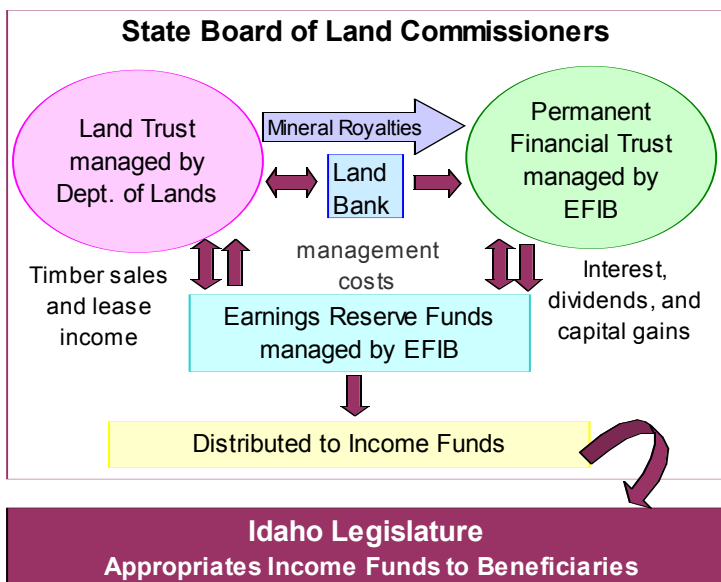
- ◆ Pubic school endowment lands comprise 85% of the total endowment lands and the public school endowment fund comprises 68% of the total permanent endowment fund.

Sources: Idaho Department of Lands, Endowment Fund Investment

Endowment Reform

During the 1960's, the legislature voiced its desire to improve the performance of the State Treasurer by creating an Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) with powers to invest the financial trusts. However, the Constitution limited the types of investments to bonds and other types of "loans".

The 1998 legislature approved four pieces of legislation, the final piece effective July 1, 2000, that became the latest "Endowment Reform". The constitutional changes allowed the EFIB to invest in the stock market, authorized a land bank, and allowed for payment of administrative costs from earnings. The statutory changes put control of the EFIB under the land board, established an earnings reserve fund as the mechanism to distribute earnings, put timber sale revenues into the earnings reserve, and gave the land board the power to determine the amount of distributions to the beneficiaries. Separate reform legislation for the Capitol endowment was crafted with the traditional two-fund structure, and did not include an earnings reserve fund.



FY 2001 Endowment Activity

The Public School Endowment is the largest of the nine endowments. The Endowment Fund Investment Board refers to seven smaller endowments as the "Pooled Endowments" and due to statutory differences, the Capitol Endowment is referred to separately.

Beginning with a book value of \$805.9 million, the Department of Lands added \$25.2 million from the 10% improvement fund and \$64.7 million from land activities to the Public School and Pooled Endowments. Administrative costs paid in FY 2001 for the Department of Lands and the Endowment Fund Investment Board were \$11.2 million. Income from the EFIB of \$51.4 million and market losses of \$75.9 million netted to a loss of \$24.5 million. Accounting for cash distributions of \$58.2 million to the beneficiaries, the ending market value of the public school and pooled endowments was \$801.9 million or \$4 million less than at the beginning of the fiscal year. Cash distributions to the beneficiaries were 7.2% of the beginning book value.

Total of Permanent Fund and Earnings Reserve Fund

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Book Value 7/1/00</u>	<u>Lands Contrib</u>	<u>Admin Costs</u>	<u>Distrib. to Benef*</u>	<u>EFIB Gains (Losses)</u>	<u>Market Value 6/30/01</u>
Public Schools	\$ 552.3	\$ 50.8	(\$ 7.7)	(\$ 37.5)	(\$ 12.9)	\$ 545.1
Agricultural College	15.2	1.3	(\$.2)	(\$ 1.1)	(\$.7)	14.5
Charitable Institutions	53.3	5.6	(\$.7)	(\$ 4.5)	(\$ 2.3)	51.4
Normal School	47.2	7.0	(\$.7)	(\$ 3.8)	(\$ 2.2)	47.6
Penitentiary	18.1	1.8	(\$.3)	(\$ 1.5)	(\$.8)	17.4
School of Science	53.9	9.3	(\$.8)	(\$ 4.5)	(\$ 2.5)	55.5
Mental Hospital	23.9	4.2	(\$.3)	(\$ 1.8)	(\$ 1.1)	24.7
University of Idaho	42.0	9.8	(\$.6)	(\$ 3.5)	(\$ 2.1)	45.7
Total	\$ 805.9	\$ 89.9	(\$ 11.2)	(\$ 58.2)	(\$ 24.5)	\$ 801.9

**Includes the July 2000 distribution to public schools.*

Endowment Distributions

Although the long-term goal of Endowment Reform is to increase the returns to the beneficiaries, the short-term objective is use the earnings reserve fund as a shock absorber to provide a steadily increasing flow of revenues to the beneficiaries.

Fiscal year 2001 was the first full-year after reform. The fiscal year 2001 distribution to public schools was up \$1.9 million or 4.6% from FY 2000. The pooled endowments averaged 7.9% and ranged from a decrease of 25.1% for State Hospital South to an increase of 18.3% for the Charitable Institutions. The FY 2002 public school appropriation is up another \$3 million or a 6.7% increase while distribution changes range from 3% to 13.6% with an average of 5.9% for the pooled endowments.

Moreover, on August 23, 2001, the Endowment Fund Investment Board recommended a 15% reduction in the FY 2003 distributions from the FY 2002 appropriation. Although progress toward the long-term goal of increasing returns to the beneficiaries is intact, progress toward providing a steadily increasing flow of revenues to the beneficiaries remains in question.

Detailed Endowment Distributions to the Beneficiaries**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Approp. FY 2002</u>
Public Schools	\$42,753,811	\$44,700,000	\$47,675,000
Agricultural College (U of I)	964,277	1,127,000	1,280,000
Charitable Institutions			
4/15 Idaho State University	1,014,991	1,200,600	1,246,200
4/15 State Juvenile Corr Ctr.	1,014,991	1,200,600	1,246,200
4/15 State Hospital North	1,014,991	1,200,600	1,246,200
5/30 Veterans Home	634,369	750,400	778,900
1/30 School for the Deaf/ Blind	126,874	150,100	155,800
Normal School			
1/2 to ISU College of Ed.	1,935,034	1,894,000	2,034,000
1/2 to Lewis-Clark St. Co.I	1,935,034	1,894,000	2,034,000
Penitentiary	1,251,157	1,521,000	1,566,000
School of Science (U of I)	3,778,442	4,479,000	4,709,000
Mental Hospital (St. Hosp. S.)	2,462,520	1,845,000	2,024,000
University of Idaho	3,092,604	3,488,000	3,645,000
Total	\$61,979,094	\$65,450,300	\$69,640,300

***Distributions for Public schools are lagged so that the July cash distribution falls into the previous fiscal year. For example, for FY 2001, the July 2001 distribution is included instead of the July 2000 distribution.*

**State Park System Overview
Self-Support Profile**

Park Name	¹FY 2002 Base Budget	FY 2001 Park Receipts	Self Support Percent	Total Visitation CY '00
Ashton/Tetonia	\$58,965	\$0	0.0%	no data
Barber Pool	22,183	1,878	8.47%	no data
Bear Lake	231,653	71,543	30.88%	104,020
Box Canyon	26,942	2,500	9.28%	no data
Bruneau Dunes	324,163	122,690	37.85%	93,774
² Cascade Lake	386,184	96,460	24.98%	77,766
Castle Rocks	15,900	4,388	27.59%	no data
CD'A Parkway	129,379	12,094	9.35%	189,833
CD' A Trail	103,072	98,497	95.56%	no data
² City of Rocks	566,738	67,655	11.94%	71,276
Dworshak	336,296	158,190	47.04%	25,148
Eagle Island	250,798	121,597	48.48%	81,548
Farragut	449,870	296,203	65.84%	218,721
Harriman	342,208	136,414	39.36%	27,622
Hells Gate	334,935	304,667	90.96%	339,198
Henry's Lake	108,179	70,090	64.79%	29,214
Heyburn	539,535	449,936	83.39%	185,200
Yankee Fork	209,507	7,614	3.63%	28,968
Lucky Peak	488,347	304,290	62.31%	211,000
Malad Gorge	206,849	20,623	9.97%	71,825
Massacre Rocks	220,171	59,071	26.83%	144,684
McCroskey	72,055	28,593	39.68%	12,424
Mesa Falls	44,000	0	0.00%	no data
Old Mission	158,511	39,814	25.12%	88,048
Ponderosa	613,402	361,742	58.97%	179,774
Priest Lake	457,376	250,562	54.78%	46,247
Round Lake	186,569	55,041	29.50%	82,588
Three Island	382,312	219,239	57.35%	226,218
² Walcott	126,426	22,279	17.62%	12,940
Winchester	188,072	71,875	38.22%	48,548
TOTAL	\$7,580,597	\$3,455,544	45.58%	2,596,584

¹ Does not include allocations for capital outlay

² Does not include Federal reimbursement

Regulatory

<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY1992</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
<i>By Department or Division</i>				
Agriculture	\$15.8	\$31.8	7.2%	101.3%
Agriculture	15.8	27.1	5.5%	71.3%
Soil Conservation Comm.	---	4.7	---	---
Commerce, Dept. of	14.3	29.3	7.5%	105.3%
Finance, Dept. of	2.2	3.4	4.4%	53.3%
Industrial Commission	6.9	12.9	6.5%	87.7%
Insurance, Dept. of	3.7	6.2	5.4%	68.7%
Labor, Dept. of	---	.8	---	---
Labor and Industrial Svcs.	4.2	---	---	(100.0%)
Public Utilities Comm.	3.4	4.4	2.7%	30.9%
Self-Governing Agencies	11.0	45.0	15.2%	310.9%
Building Safety, Div. of	---	8.9	---	---
General Boards	.1	.5	20.9%	569.3%
Lottery Commission	6.9	10.5	4.4%	53.2%
Medical Boards	1.4	3.2	8.6%	128.9%
Regulatory Boards	2.6	3.9	4.1%	49.8%
St. Appel.Public Defender	---	1.2	---	---
Veterans Services, Div. of	---	16.7	---	---
Transportation Dept., Idaho	253.1	431.9	5.5%	70.7%
Total	\$314.4	\$565.8	6.1%	79.9%
<i>By Fund Source</i>				
General	\$6.3	\$23.0	13.8%	265.0%
Dedicated	165.0	296.5	6.0%	79.7%
Federal	143.2	246.3	5.6%	72.0%
Total	\$314.4	\$565.8	6.1%	79.9%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ The Wage & Hour Program and the Idaho Rural Partnership are the only appropriated programs in the Department of Labor. The remainder of the Department operates under a continuous appropriation of federal funds generated by the employment security law and unemployment insurance taxes.
- ◆ The 2000 Legislature passed HB 713 which moved the Public Works Contractors Licencing Board to the Division of Building Safety.

Regulatory Boards

There are 14 regulatory boards in the Department of Self-Governing Agencies. Each serves a small, specialized constituency who support board operations through fees. These constituencies consist of those within various professions and occupations who must meet state requirements to obtain and maintain an Idaho license to do business. All of the regulatory boards are funded entirely with dedicated funds generated through licensing, examinations, registrations, sale of printed material, inspections, investigations, penalties, etc.

	FY02 FTP	FY02 Expenditures	FY02 Revenue	Number of Licensees
Athletic Comm'n	0	\$9,360	\$7,000	175
Bd of Accountancy	4	\$415,200	\$359,200	2,353
Bd of Dentistry	2	\$232,400	\$240,300	2,000
Bd of Medicine	11	\$1,113,800	\$1,150,700	6,462
Bd of Nursing	8	\$652,800	\$678,100	17,599
Bd of Optometry	0	\$17,400	\$25,800	325
Bd of Pharmacy	9.75	\$721,500	\$760,800	10,598
Bd of Prof. Eng./Land Sur.	3	\$363,500	\$534,300	8,453
Bd of Prof. Geologists	0.62	\$32,625	\$41,625	700
Bd of Veterinary Med.	2	\$168,700	\$149,800	1,185
Bur. of Occ. Licenses *	17	\$1,305,000	\$1,375,900	20,721
Cert. Shorthd Rep. Bd	0.25	\$19,980	\$15,800	300
Outfitters & Gdes Lic. Bd	5	\$416,800	\$348,700	2,869
Real Estate Comm'n	15	\$893,600	\$1,168,600	6,662

*The Bureau of Occupational Licenses provides administrative, investigative, and legal services to the following professional licensing boards: acupuncturists, architects, barbers, chiropractors, cosmetologists, counselors and marriage & family therapists, denturists, environmental health specialists, hearing aid dealers & fitters, landscape architects, morticians, nursing home administrators, optometrists, podiatrists, psychologists, real estate appraisers, residential care facility administrators and social workers.

General Government

General Government

<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY1992</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
<i>By Department or Division</i>				
Administration	\$49.9	\$130.3	10.1%	161.0%
Administration	20.4	27.0	2.8%	32.3%
Bldng Fund Adv. Council	27.7	103.0	14.1%	272.6%
Capitol Comm.	---	.2	---	---
Personnel Comm.	1.8	---	---	(100.0%)
Attorney General	6.6	16.2	9.3%	144.4%
Controller, State	8.4	13.1	4.6%	56.9%
Governor, Exec. Off.	39.4	62.4	4.7%	58.2%
Aging, Comm. on	6.8	10.8	4.8%	59.3%
Blind & Visually Impaired	2.7	3.9	3.8%	45.6%
Financial Man., Div. of	1.3	3.1	9.4%	146.0%
Governor's Office	1.9	2.1	1.2%	12.6%
Human Rights Comm.	.4	.8	6.1%	80.4%
Human Resources, Div. of	---	2.9	---	---
Insurance Fund, State	7.3	---	---	(100.0%)
Inv. Board, End. Fund	.4	---	---	(100.0%)
Liquor Dispensary, St.	7.7	10.3	3.0%	33.9%
Military Division	8.8	19.8	8.4%	124.6%
Public Empl. Ret. System	2.2	5.8	10.4%	169.0%
Species Cons., Office of	---	2.7	---	---
Women's Commission	.0	.0	7.0%	96.8%
Emergency Fund Reim.	.0	---	---	(100.0%)
Legislative Branch	7.9	11.5	3.8%	45.2%
Lieutenant Governor	.1	.1	3.4%	39.9%
Revenue & Taxation	8.3	38.0	7.6%	107.4%
Tax Appeals, Board of	.1	.3	19.5%	491.6%
Tax Commission, State	18.2	37.6	7.5%	106.2%
Secretary of State	3.0	3.9	2.7%	31.1%
Arts, Comm. on the	1.4	1.6	1.9%	20.3%
Secretary of State	1.6	2.2	3.5%	40.5%
Treasurer, State	1.1	4.6	15.2%	313.3%
Treasurer, State	1.1	1.8	5.1%	64.9%
Id. Millennium Fund	---	2.8	---	---
Total	\$134.7	\$280.0	7.6%	107.9%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

General Government

By Fund Source

General	\$43.8	\$91.9	7.7%	110.0%
Dedicated	76.8	163.0	7.8%	112.1%
Federal	14.1	25.1	5.9%	78.2%
Total	\$134.7	\$280.0	7.6%	107.9%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ The 1999 Legislature passed legislation which restructured the **Personnel Commission**. The legislation renamed the agency the "Division of Human Resources" and transferred it to the Office of the Governor beginning in FY 2000.
- ◆ The 1998 Legislature passed legislation which made the **State Insurance Fund** an "independent body corporate politic" much like the Idaho Housing Authority. As a result, the State Insurance Fund is no longer part of the Office of the Governor and its funding is no longer subject to review and appropriation by the Legislature.
- ◆ In FY 1991, the **Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council** (Capital Budget) received a \$42 million one-time transfer from the General Fund surplus. Over the past decade, other large, one-time transfers also occurred in fiscal years 1990, 1995 and 1996.
- ◆ **Office of Species Conservation:** The Office of Species Conservation was created by SB 1490. The appropriation for this new office, which is established within the Office of the Governor, authorizes five positions, beginning May 1, 2000, and provides an ongoing General Fund appropriation of \$510,000. The positions authorized by the appropriation include an administrator, attorney, fish policy advisor, wildlife policy advisor and administrative support position.

General Government

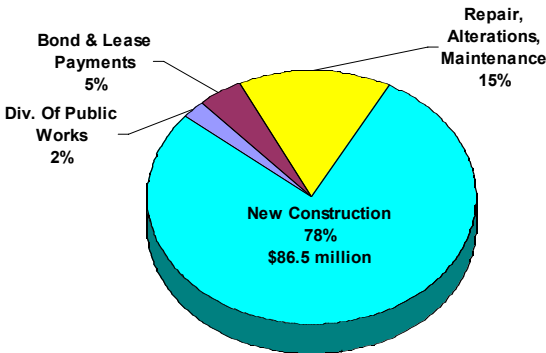
Permanent Building Fund / Capital Budget Historical Sources of Revenue

Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02 est.
Income Head Tax	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.4	5.5
Cigarette Tax	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.1
Beer Tax	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Sales Tax ¹	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.0
Lottery	9.8	10.3	4.3	15.0	9.0
Budget Res. Interest	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.4
PBF Interest Earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.2
Subtotal	25.0	26.1	20.1	40.2	36.5
General Fund money ²	0.0	2.0	1.0	65.0	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	25.0	28.1	21.1	105.2	36.8

¹ SB 1533, Laws of 2000, increased the sales tax distribution to the Permanent Building Fund from \$500,000 to \$5 million effective July 1, 2000. This is the first time that the sales tax distribution into the PBF has been increased since Idaho began collecting sales taxes in 1965.

² SB 1505, Laws of 1998, enabled the Permanent Building Fund to keep its interest earnings. These earnings had been paid to the General Fund in previous years. FY 2000 was the first budget year to be impacted by this law change.

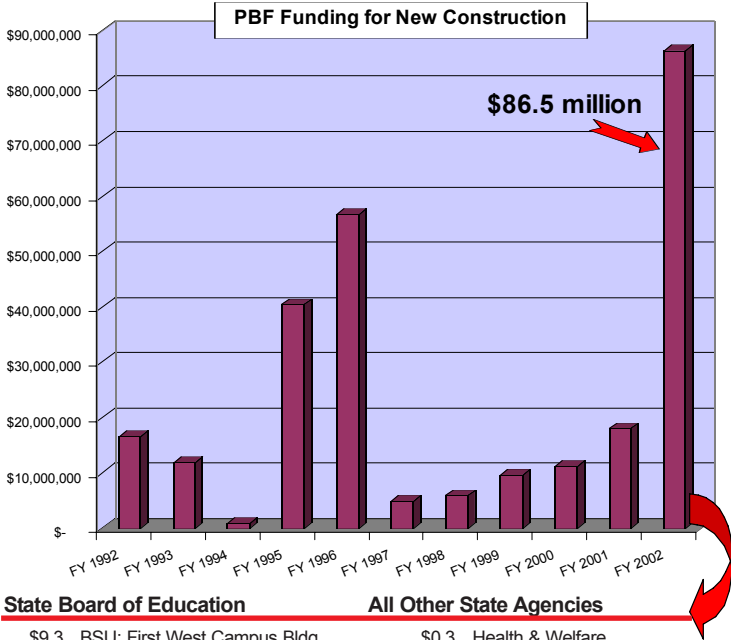
FY 2002 Permanent Building Fund Appropriation \$110,552,700



- ◆ A 5-person Advisory Council directs the Permanent Building Fund. Its membership consists of two legislators (one each from the House and Senate), one banker, one contractor and one member of the business community.
- ◆ Lottery profits are split 50-50 between the Permanent Building Fund and public schools.

Permanent Building Fund Historic Funding for New Construction

- ✓ *The \$86.5 million appropriated for new construction for FY 2002 exceeds by \$30 million the most funding ever spent on new state buildings and facilities in Idaho.*
- ✓ *Nearly 3/4ths will go to the higher education campuses.*



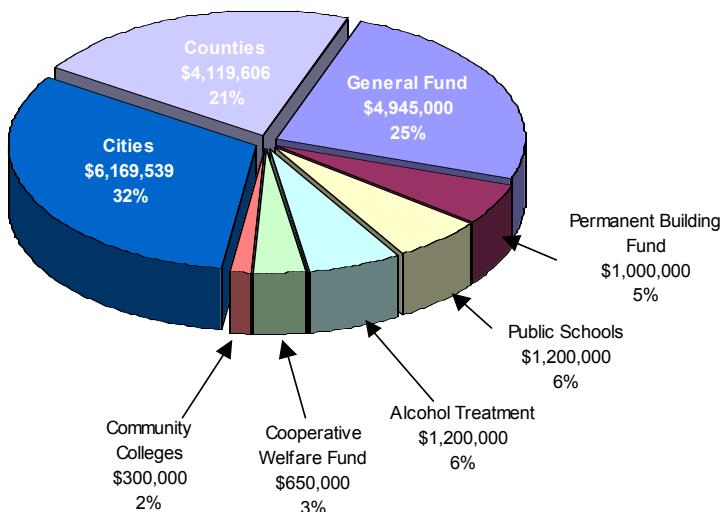
State Board of Education

All Other State Agencies

\$9.3	BSU: First West Campus Bldg	\$0.3	Health & Welfare
\$14.0	ISU: Classroom Bldg	\$11.9	Corrections
\$10.7	UI: Teaching & Learning Ctr Ren.	\$5.0	State Police
\$7.6	LCSC: Campus Activity Ctr (final ph.)	\$0.5	Lands
\$11.8	NIC: Nursing/Life Sc./Allied Hlth Bldg	\$0.4	Lava Hot Springs Foundation
\$4.3	CSI: Fine Arts Addition	\$0.3	Water Resources
\$0.3	EITC: Maintenance Bldg	\$0.9	Labor
\$4.5	HistSoc: Idaho History Ctr (final ph.)	\$2.1	Administration
\$1.0	HistSoc: Museum (Phase II partial)	\$1.5	Blind Commission
\$63.5	SBOE Total (millions)	\$22.9	Oth. Agencies Total (millions)

FY 2000 Distribution of Liquor Dispensary Earnings

Total- \$19,891,672



Statutory Profit Distribution Formula:

Annual fixed distributions totaling \$8,295,000 to General Fund, Public Schools, Alcohol Treatment Fund, Cooperative Welfare Fund and Community Colleges.

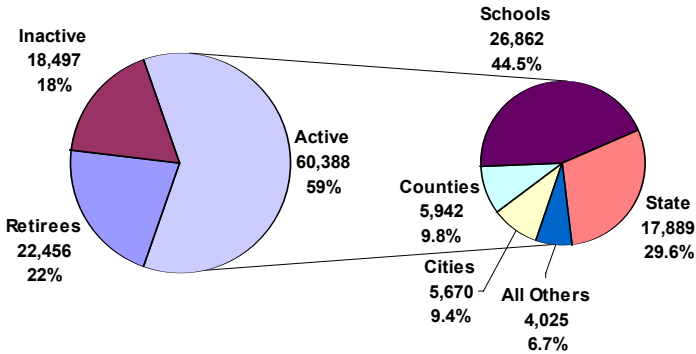
Remainder of profits distributed as follows:

- ◆ 40% to counties in proportion to sales in each county.
- ◆ 60% to cities as follows:
 - ▼ 90% to those incorporated cities with liquor stores in proportion to sales.
 - ▼ 10% to those incorporated cities without liquor stores in proportion to population.

Note: Legislation in 2000 transferred \$1.0 million to the Permanent Building Fund.

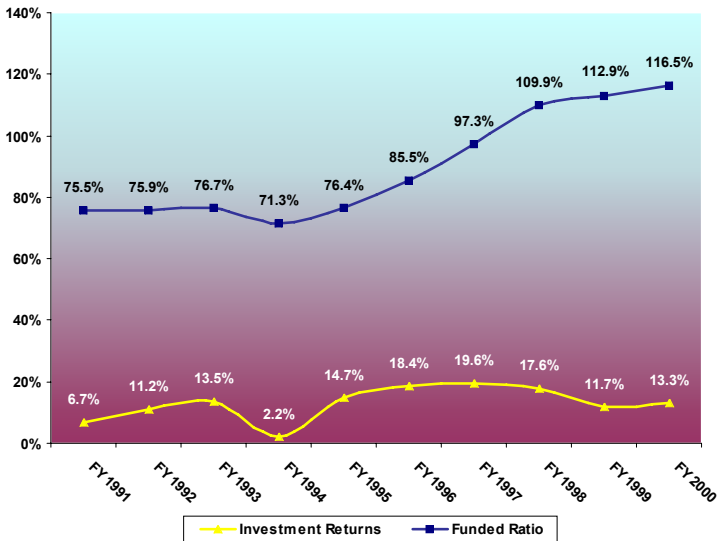
PERSI Membership

638 employer units belong to PERSI, for a total system membership of 101,341.



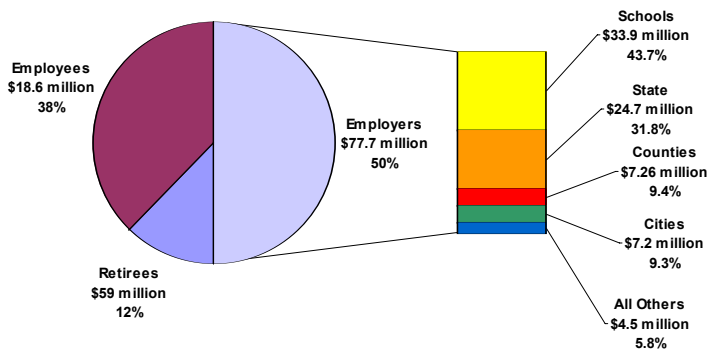
Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho

Funded Ratios and Investment Returns



- ◆ The PERSI fund earned a 13.3% return on investments in FY 2000, which equals \$828 million in net investment income. As of July 1, 2000, the PERSI fund was valued at over \$7.27 billion, up from \$6.35 billion the prior year.

PERSI Gain Sharing Allocation Total Distribution - \$155,381,000



- ◆ **Gain Sharing**, the new PERSI benefit created by the 2000 Idaho Legislature, was established as a way for excess investment gains from the PERSI fund to be distributed to employees, employers, and retirees.

- ◆ Based on FY 2000 PERSI fund earnings, the PERSI board approved \$155,381,000 as the initial gain sharing distribution.

- ✓ **PERSI employees** received their distributions as deposits in their individual Defined Contribution 401(k) accounts within PERSI. Those deposits were made February 1, 2001 and were based on their account balance in the PERSI Base plan.

- ✓ **Retirees** received the gain sharing allocation based on their current PERSI Base benefit. Payments were in the form of a 13th check and were distributed January 2001.

- ✓ **Employers** received their gain sharing as a credit against contributions owed to PERSI in 2001.

- ✓ **Gain Sharing** may or may not occur every year depending on PERSI's investment performance and funding level.

MILLENNIUM FUND CASH FLOW INFORMATION
(Actual and Expected --- 5-Year Intervals)
(\$ - Millions)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Beg. Mkt. Value	Distributions	Earnings	End Mkt Value
2000 act.	\$ 29.7	\$.0	\$.4	\$.5	\$ 29.8
2001 act.	22.8	29.8	1.8	(2.1)	48.8
2002 est.	26.7	48.8	3.5	4.5	77.2
2005 est.	23.8	133.7	7.0	11.2	161.8
2010 est.	32.1	299.7	15.5	24.7	341.1
2015 est.	33.4	522.2	26.7	42.7	571.6
2020 est.	32.2	781.9	39.9	63.7	837.9
2025 est.	33.9	1,082.5	55.1	88.0	1,149.2

- ◆ The 2000 Legislature established the **Idaho Millennium Fund** as an endowment fund structure to receive, invest and disburse funds that the state receives as a result of the master settlement agreement reached with tobacco companies. This legislation preserves the long-term capital value of these funds through a 5 percent annual distribution rule. Fund investments are managed by the State Treasurer who is investing the fund in a diversified portfolio which includes 30 percent in domestic bonds, 50 percent in U.S. common stocks, and 20 percent in non-U.S. stocks.
- ◆ **Idaho will receive a total of approximately \$790 million over the next 25 years.**
- ◆ **To date, Idaho has received \$52.5 million dollars.**
- ◆ **Idaho is expected to receive between \$22 and \$34 million per year depending on adjustments for inflation and volume of cigarette sales.**
- ◆ To date, \$5,061,500 has been appropriated from the Millennium Fund for various programs. All of the appropriations have been one-time. It is estimated that after 25 years of receiving annual payments, the amount available for annual appropriation will have grown to about \$55 million per year.



Project Milestones

The restoration of the State Capitol Building will take place over a number of years with the completion goal of July of 2005, the Centennial Anniversary of the building's construction. Total project cost is estimated at \$64 million.

2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Capitol Commission approves Capitol Building Master Plan.•Legislature appropriates \$32 million in General Funds for Capitol Restoration and approves bonding for remainder of project costs.•Ground broken on exterior portion of the Capitol Restoration including replacement of east and west stairways.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Construction complete on east and west stairways and other exterior work.•Bidding complete for interior construction.•Construction contract awarded for interior construction.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Relocate Legislative and Executive Branch Capitol Building tenants at end of 2003 Legislative Session.•On-site construction starts.
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•2004 Legislative Session held outside of Capitol Building.•Legislative space in Capitol Building completed.•Legislative Branch reoccupies Capitol Building.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Capitol Restoration complete.•2005 Legislative Session held in Capitol Building.•Executive Branch reoccupies Capitol Building.•Re-Dedication of Idaho State Capitol - July 4, 2005.

Idaho Historical Fuel Tax Rates

Year	State Fuel Tax Rate (cents)
1976-1981	9.5
1981-1982	11.5
1982-1983	12.5
1983-1988	14.5
1988-1991	18.0
1991-1995	21.0
1996 to present	25.0

- ◆ The legislature increased gasoline and special fuel rates 4 cents effective April 1, 1996. Furthermore, the one cent Petroleum Storage Trust Tax effective May 1990 is not reflected in the above fuel tax rates.

Adjacent State Tax Rates July 1, 2001 (cents per gallon)

State	Gas Tax	Gasohol Tax	Diesel Tax	Petroleum Storage Fee*
Idaho	25	22.5	25	1.0
Montana	27	27	27.75	0.75
Nevada	24 (plus county option up to 9¢, all at least 4¢)	(same as gasoline)	27 (no county option)	0.75
Oregon	24	24	24	0.0
Utah	24	20	24	0.5
Washington	23	23	23	0.5
Wyoming	13	9	13	1.0
Federal	18.3	12.9	24.3	0.1

Source: Telephone survey of fiscal analysts.

*Petroleum storage fees in addition to other fuel taxes. Idaho suspended its 1 cent Petroleum Storage Fee effective October 1, 2000. The fee will be retriggered when the unencumbered balance in the trust fund falls below \$15 million.

- ◆ Idaho has higher gas taxes than four of its neighbors and lower gas taxes than two of its neighbors.
- ◆ Of the seven states, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming provide a tax break for gasohol. Wyoming uses a credit voucher equivalent to 4¢ per gallon for gasohol produced in that state.
- ◆ Federal motor fuel taxes are in addition to state and local fuel taxes and petroleum storage fees. Therefore, the current total gas tax in Idaho is 43.4 cents per gallon.

